

REMOLINO



J. E. Gaitán

simo Departamento de Estado buen vecino... CUANDO el asesinato del líder colombiano Gaitán, que iniciará los funestos tumultos de Bogotá en momentos de inaugurarse la Conferencia Panamericana, fuera sabotaje rojo o no, es el caso que públicamente, en el solemne Congreso de los Estados Unidos, se hizo un grave extrañamiento a los funcionarios que se ocupan de la seguridad política del Tío Sam, por su ineficacia, al no haber sabido anticipadamente que tales sucesos ocurrirían... POR lo visto, Norteamérica y sus puntas de flecha—su quinta columna para decirlo claramente—deben enterarse con anticipación sobre cada plan o suceso fortuito que ocurra en este Hemisferio, que para eso, y también se dijo en el Congreso yanqui, dicha organización de "vigilancia preventiva" le cuesta muchos millones anuales al doloroso Good-Neighbor... ¡MERECE, entonces, tanto rencor Henry A. Wallace por vislumbrar la fórmula norteamericana que evitaría una contienda inútil, por desear personalmente que México y los demás países continentales sean en realidad entidades independientes?... ¡RUSIA, es la cantinela contra él... PERO ¿podría un hombre cualquiera, en conciencia, rechazar la penetración de hecho de su propio país para hacer propicio al imperialismo de otra nación lejana, exótica, impopular?...



A. Ruiz Cortines

CONVIENE un minuto de meditación cuando, como buen mexicano, se quiera demostrar a Wallace... LOS elogios, actualmente, se enseñan —puesto que nada hay más destructivo que el falso elogio— contra el nuevo secretario de Gobernación, don Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, al congratularlo favorablemente por su importante nombramiento... EL los recibe con su terrible cara seria de siempre, como pensando que no es oro todo lo que reluce y que los buenos deseos no valen lo que las buenas obras... OBRAS, más obras, es lo que él quería —y deja muchas por cercana conclusión— como gobernador de Veracruz... QUERÍA verlas todas antes de terminar los pocos meses faltantes a su mandato... JALAPA, en la replanificación por él ordenada, quedó

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to apareció un grupo de autos ocupados por oficiales de Hitler que iban hacia uno de los hoteles. Algún día los sibilidos, que pronto fueron estruendosos. Pero ya no eran los arrogantes oficiales que habían entrado primero en Francia. Ya el ejército nazi estaba sufriendo descalabros, y los oficiales optaron por hacerse sordos y entrar precipitadamente en el hotel.

Fuera de La Canebière, sitio donde se tenían manifestaciones tumultuosas y reacciones violentas, en las calles se formaron pequeños cortejos con bandera desplegada: la vieja bandera de la República, sin el escudo adoptado por el mariscal Petain, copia vil de la fascista de Mussolini.

Con uno de esos pequeños desfiles tropecé al regresar a mi casa al entrar la noche (en julio, en Francia anochece mucho más tarde que en México). Habituado yo al piso más alto de la casa. Apenas entrado, oí una descarga de armas de fuego. Por la ventana vi algo como un tumulto. Bajé precipitadamente y supe lo ocurrido. Un grupo en que iban muchas mujeres, pasó frente a la oficina de reclutamiento para el ejército nazi. No hizo demostración ruidosa. Quiso con su sola presencia demostrar el desprecio que ese movimiento inspiraba. Del interior partió la descarga. Cayeron manifestantes, heridos unos, muertos otros, la mayor parte mujeres. Se supo quiénes habían sido los autores de la matanza: gangsters de origen italiano, bien conocidos en Marsella. Poco tiempo después, el jefe de la banda, parecía asesinado en un tren de la Costa Azul.

Unico luctuoso y sangriento catorce de julio que he visto en mi vida. El siguiente, un año después, lo pasé detenido en la ciudad alemana de Bad Godesberg. No nos quedó ni el placer de escuchar la emisora de Londres. Pero estábamos llenos de esperanza, porque ya los alemanes, nuestros carceleros, estaban en vísperas de la derrota terrible con que se desenlazó su tentativa de dominación mundial.

CRONICA DE PARIS

LA SERPIENTE DEL MAR

Por JOSE M. DEL VALLE

A comienzos de verano hacía su aparición en otro tiempo, la serpiente de mar. Se trataba de un monstruo gigantesco, cuya descripción llenaba las columnas de los periódicos durante esos días en los que las vacaciones parlamentarias y la falta de sucesos sensacionales, hacían ardua e ingrata la labor del periodista. La serpiente de mar venía entonces a llenar ese vacío, y salvaba la situación apareciendo con inaudible regularidad, bien en las accidentadas costas del norte, bien en las tibias playas meridionales. Hoy día la vida se ha complicado tanto que, hasta en plena canícula, les falta espacio a los periódicos para dar cuenta a sus lectores de las continuas convulsiones que agitan al mundo. Y la serpiente de mar, descorazonada por el injusto olvido a que se la ha relegado, sin duda ha tomado la fatal decisión de suicidarse hace mucho tiempo.

Este año, sin embargo, la serpiente de mar ha vuelto a aparecer en los periódicos parisinos. Aunque nos apresuramos a decir que no se trata de aquel inofensivo monstruo marino, que hacía las delicias de nuestros mayores en aquellos veranos demasiado apacibles, tan alejados de los nuestros. Se trata de un auténtico monstruo. De un monstruo con figura humana y hasta elegantemente vestido de gris.

Una tarde de junio, este monstruo con figura humana y elegantemente vestido de gris, descendió de un lujoso automóvil frente a la "Gare de l'Est". Llevaba en la mano una no menos elegante petaca. El elegante caballero y la también elegante maleta, atravesaron varias dependencias de la estación hasta llegar a la consigna. La elegante maleta quedó allí depositada en manos de un empleado, y el elegante caballero se ausentó, no sin antes manifestar su intención de volver a recogerla en breve, pues entraba en sus cálculos viajar en un tren cuya hora de salida se hallaba fijada para dos horas más tarde.

Transcurrieron las dos horas sin que el elegante caballero diera la menor muestra de interés por la petaca. Y no sólo transcurrieron las dos horas, sino que al cabo de dos días, la maleta continuaba esperando inútilmente que el caballero se decidiese a venir a recogerla. Este lamentable olvido tenía, sin embargo, una justificación: la maleta despedía un olor nauseabundo que no debía ser nada agradable para el fino olfato de tan elegante caballero. Y cuando la petaca fué abierta el olvido cobró plena justificación: en su interior se contenía el cadáver de una mujer joven aun, despedazado y envuelto en una arpillera.

No queremos entrar en detalles macabros. Sólo diremos que los miembros han sido separados del tronco. Y como ya hemos dicho que el caballero elegantemente vestido de gris es hombre de memoria frágil, omitió, sin duda por olvido, meter la cabeza en la maleta.

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Según el parecer de los técnicos, el cadáver de la infortunada víctima ha debido de permanecer en el agua durante algún tiempo. El comisario especial de la "Gare de l'Est" y los inspectores de la brigada criminal se movilizaron inmediatamente en busca de una pista que permitiera llegar a la identificación de la víctima y el descubrimiento del asesino.

Lo primero que ha ocurrido al publicar los periódicos el sensacional suceso, es que los numerosos maridos que han sido abandonados en estos días por sus mujeres, se han presentado en la Prefectura de Policía dispuestos a identificar en la víctima a sus respectivas esposas. Lo mismo puede decirse de los padres cuyas hijas han abandonado el domicilio paterno, y de los hermanos cuyas hermanas han tomado la súbita e inesperada decisión de emanciparse de la tutela paterna. Sin olvidarse también de hacerse, naturalmente, los amantes que se han visto abandonados por sus amadas de modo más o menos brusco e intempestivo.

Las diversas pistas seguidas por la policía disputan a los problemas políticos, económicos y financieros que agobian actualmente al mundo el limitado espacio de que disponen los periódicos. Una de estas pistas conducía a Rambouillet, donde un militar retirado que explota una pequeña granja, tiene una mujer que se halla aquejada de dos debilidades: una amnesia persistente y una ternura tal vez excesiva por un sobrino residente en Bélgica, al que acostumbra a hacer frecuentes visitas. El militar en cuestión se presentó a la policía declarando que su olvidadiza consorte, cuyas señas personales coinciden con las publicadas por la prensa, se había ausentado hace un mes del domicilio conyugal llevándose una importante suma de dinero contante y no añadiríamos lo de "sonante" porque en nuestros días el dinero, no sólo no tiene olor como en los tiempos de Diocleciano, sino que tampoco suena. Pero al ser llevado ante los macabros restos de la víctima no acertó a encontrar en ellos nada que le permitiera establecer su identidad de modo categórico.

Otro funcionario, retirado en Neuf-la-Ville, cerca de Versalles, se ha presentado también a dar cuenta de la desaparición de su amante, de la que no tenía noticias desde el 2 de junio, a pesar de haberla escrito repetidas cartas incluyendo en ellas el sello para la respuesta, para darla más facilidades. El desconsolado amante ha hecho constar asimismo que las características de su silenciosa y cara mitad coinciden con las de la infortunada mujer encontrada en el interior de la maleta.

Y así sucesivamente ha continuado y continúa aún el desfile de beneméritos ciudadanos ávidos de proporcionar a la policía una pista que permita el esclarecimiento del trágico suceso. Pero, a pesar de la buena voluntad de los padres, los hermanos y los amantes que han sido víctimas de la volubilidad femenina en estos últimos tiempos, el cadáver de la mujer decapitada no ha podido ser identificado. Lo cual, a decir verdad, no tiene nada de sorprendente, pues es muy difícil poder reconocer a una persona en ese montón de restos humanos que ha dejado el bisturí del forense después de sus investigaciones médico-legales. Con ello parece quedar malogrado el propósito del criminal, pues, en opinión del juez instructor Monsieur Golléty, la circunstancia de que la maleta fuera depositada en la consigna de la "Gare de l'Est" en lugar de haberla hecho desaparecer por cualquier otro procedimiento más expeditivo, rebela el deliberado propósito de que la víctima fuera rápidamente identificada.

El hecho cierto es que "el caso de la mujer decapitada" ha venido a adquirir las mismas proporciones periodísticas que alcanzaba en otro tiempo la serpiente de mar. Todo París habla de ella. Las porteras comentan estremecidas los detalles con que la prensa informa a diario a sus lectores sobre la marcha de la investigación policiaca. Los maridos tratan de hacer ver a sus mujeres los peligros que pueden acechar escondidos tras una aventura galante. Los jefes de familia moralizan a cuenta del suceso. Y éste va creciendo incesantemente de tráfago, como en otro tiempo la serpiente de mar que venía a poner una nota de color en el paisaje demasiado verde y sin nubes de que gozaban nuestros mayores durante su verano.

VIDA DEL ABATE JERONIMO COIGNARD

Por ALBERTO CASAL CASTEL

TIENEN los personajes inventados menos vida que los seres reales? Y las grandes personalidades que tanto han preocupado a los biógrafos (son, acaso, tan verdaderas como ellos las imaginaron? Acostumbrado a tratar desde hace muchísimo tiempo a hombres eminentes, siempre me parecieron inferiores a sus obras. Nosotros que hemos conversado con Alberto Einstein, con el príncipe Humberto, con Stefan Zweig, con Jacinto Benavente, con Jules Romains, con Pirandello, para no citar

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con mucho pendiente —no tanto como lo que aun tiene el regente metropolitano, con la avenida Insurgentes, que comunicará a su nuevo chalet..... MAE, por ejemplo, la carretera Conejos-Huatusco, fué activada para que lo antes posible prestara servicio como ruta comercial y turística, puesto que



Llo. F. Casas A.

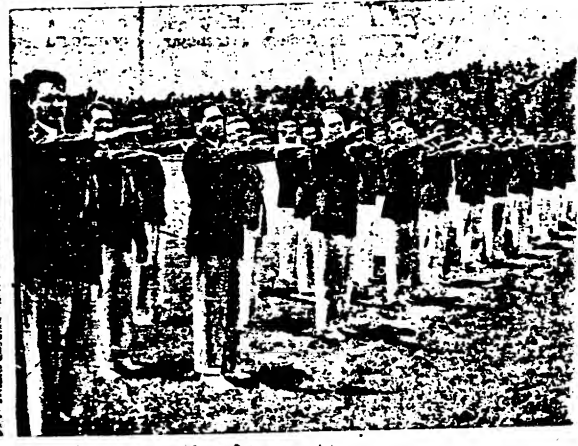
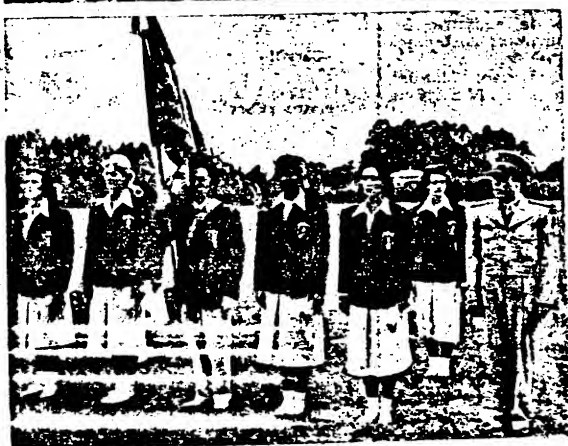
que se la considera uno de los mejores paseos de la República por su incomparable valor escénico.... DE dicho camino, trazado para diez metros de ancho, sobre el completo terraplén ya petrolizado se asfalta solamente una línea de seis metros, puesto que urge la comunicación de esa zona aislada y un hotel de primera, en que se interesan inversionistas portos, se levantará en Huatusco como nuevo albergue de gran turismo entre bondadoso clima y paisajes de asombro.... POR otra parte, dejó activándose la reconstrucción del teatro "Carrillo Puerto", con los iniciales 35 mil pesos de su gobierno para ello y la aportación del ayuntamiento jarocho hasta sumar 200 mil que importará su acondicionamiento moderno.... CON la gran nueva de que ya flamante no se especulará con él, sino que quienes presenten en el espectáculo de altura se limitarán a cubrir sus gastos de sostenimiento por el tiempo que lo ocupen.... AUNQUE lo mejor, y nada en varemos, del ex gobernador veracruzano, hoy flamante ministro, está en que Jalapa, la capital, y otras ciudades estatales, no permiten la alteración de precios en artículos de consumo necesario....



P. Infante

BAJO un sistema de vigilancia de Economía, se inspecciona cada establecimiento semanalmente para multar cada alteración sobre vi-veras: ¡y todavía se da el caso insolito de que las piezas de pan pesen por allá 163 gramos obligatorios —cuando que las de aquí pesan cuando mucho los 45 gramos legales!.... YA ve el señor Ruiz Cortines que no necesita en planas de publicidad, de puros huecos elogios, para que se reconozca lo que hay de bueno cuando actúa.... ESO, premio a la actuación, es lo que pretenden los tan industriales hermanos Rodríguez del cine, con Pedro Infante.... POR un lado la Comisión de Cinematografía, con muy poco criterio, seleccionó a Pe-

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EL SEMANARIO NACIONAL

En la pista del Campo "Anáhuac" se efectuó la mañana del 10, del actual, la brillante ceremonia en que el ciudadano Presidente de la República hizo el abanderamiento de la numerosa delegación deportiva que va a la Olimpiada de Londres, para tomar parte en los diversos eventos atléticos. Antes de entregar el lábaro nacional, el licenciado Alemán dirigió una breve y emotiva arenga a los deportistas mexicanos, exhortándoles que no omitan esfuerzo para sacar triunfantes los colores de la enseña patria, protestando éstos hacerlo así.

Director: Roberto Núñez y Domínguez Julio 11 de 1948 Número 1987 Año XXXIX

SILUETAS DEL MOMENTO

Por FRAY JUNIPERO



Ruiz Cortines

Siguiendo una discreta, pero firme trayectoria política, don Adolfo Ruiz Cortines ha llegado a la Secretaría de Gobernación, puesto en el que tendrá oportunidad de desplegar sus reconocidas virtudes: prudencia, tino y habilidad para sortear las dificultades que, constantemente, surgen a los gobiernos. En rigor, una vez perdido el prestigio del PRI, la Secretaría de Gobernación recobra sus funciones que no pueden ser más específicas: vigilancias en la función electoral y en el orden interior, defensa de la libertad de imprenta y fina aguja de marear para prevenir escollos de toda índole.

En el Gobierno del Estado de Veracruz, el señor Ruiz Cortines realizó obra perdurable, y ésta es la mejor esperanza de que continuará, en un puesto sumamente delicado como es la Secretaría de Gobernación, el esfuerzo fecundo. Hay situaciones que son, en rigor, prueba de ácidos, para los hombres: en Gobernación, tras de la muerte del doctor Héctor Pérez Martínez, se demostró esta observación y, desde ahora anticipamos, ya que conocemos a don Adolfo, que él enderezará las cosas.

Hay mucho que hacer en Gobernación. Sin duda, por este hecho el señor Ruiz Cortines proclamó que su programa se reduce a trabajar. ¡Adelante!

De León



A estrechar más al cable, las relaciones entre Cuba y México, ha venido el señor Rubén de León, presidente de la Cámara de Diputados de la Perla Antillana, por una parte, y, por otra, a preparar el ambiente para la recepción que nuestro país se apresura a hacer al presidente electo de Cuba, señor Carlos Prío Socarrás, quien ha sido invitado por nuestro Primer Magistrado.

Las relaciones entre Cuba y México hallan, por decirlo así, en su época de oro: periodistas, artistas, literatos y políticos han establecido un intercambio de vistas, que no puede ser más fecundo. El señor Rubén de León ha dicho que el nuevo régimen continuará la política del progresista doctor Grau San Martín, y esto es prenda de amistad cubanomexicana.

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Puntadas y Puntillas

Por S. LEON

Cae un avión, cae otro avión, y otro y otro. ¿Qué ya cambiaron la misión de los granizos en tiempo de aguas?

Sólo en Otoño la caída de las hojas; durante el resto del año, caída de aviones.

Frases de aeropuerto: ¡Irás a despedirme a la salida del avión? No, mejor te alcanzo en la Cruz Roja.

Más víctimas por el queso. Cunde la alarma entre los ratones.

Que la campaña a la Fiebre de Malta suspenda las noches de luna. Por si la luna es realmente queso.

Mentira que toda esta metrópoli está ya con el agua al cuello. ¿Verdad que no, señor Regente?

Sigue el estado seco por culpa de las autoridades. Y siguen creyendo que nadie es capaz de pedirles ni agua...

Multaron a la rumbera porque bailaba, diciendo ¡agua!... según es costumbre.

El líder musical Juan B. Leonardo, acusado de ególatra. Se comporta en puro mi sostenido.

Buen chiste de boxeo: "Manuel Ortiz acabó con Memo Valero en ocho caprichos".

¿Por qué un campeón gallo no es también un campeón pluma?

Joe Conde en la Peni. Le vestirán de pana. Qué pena.

En Saltillo hay 21 casos probados de poliomielitis. Probados como mielitis, no como pollo.

Odiaban a un obrero, y lo ahorcaron. Como a cualquier mula de seises.

Se discute el caso de Altos Hornos. Entre discusiones muy aca-loradas.

Temor en España de una baja en la moneda exterior. Suponen que va a devalorizarse el Franco.

Gana muchos más dólares Betty Grable que Truman. Si todo está en relación con sus piernas, Truman gana demasiado.

Tito



Josip Broz, llamado "Tito", ha saltado a sitio preminente en la expectación universal, con un gesto discul平mo: un retobo al mariscal José Stalin. ¡Terrible cosa, vive Dios! Tan terrible, que casi nadie ha creído en la verdad de este hecho. Se supone que "Tito" hechura, al fin, del hombre que compartió con Roosevelt y Churchill la gloria del vencimiento, en la conflagración más espantosa que han visto los siglos, sólo cumple consignas. Vuélvese a hablar de la "táctica de lucha", y se tiene como seguro, por algunos, que "Tito" no ha hecho más que preparar una trampa para las democracias; otros, en cambio, piensan que Josip Broz se ha desengañado del comunismo estaliniano y se apresura a salvar el centro de Europa.

Este es un enigma que sólo decifran los próximos días, ya que, quien haya leído, por ejemplo, "La Noche Quedó Atrás", apenas si tiene una idea de los recursos demoníacos de que se vale la quinta columna para lograr sus fines.

En lo inmediato, "Tito" ha merecido el honor de ocupar las primeras páginas de la prensa universal: es posible que proyecte, en esas mismas páginas, la sombra del patibulo, o, bien, del poder, pronto. Tal el enigma.

Carillo



El licenciado Alejandro Carillo, lugarteniente del licenciado Casas Alemán, en el curso de la enfermedad del segundo ha dado en la flor de aumentar los precios de los artículos de primera necesidad para resolver... ¡la carestía! Extraña forma de abaratar la vida...

Es preciso que nuestras autoridades comprendan que las cosas no se arreglan con medidas contradictorias. La carne y la masa son artículos que no admiten el juego de la imaginación en los puestos de responsabilidad. Por encima de la imaginación debe estar el reposo y la meditación, el estudio y el consejo. Los argumentos especiosos pierden toda validez en la realidad. Hay que ensayar los medios prácticos que señala la cordura. Es peligroso jugar con el hambre del pueblo...

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BARON de Humboldt



CARLOS Roberto Darwin

Por SALVADOR PINEDA

1.—CRONICAS.—En las crónicas más interesantes de la historia americana, según lo advierten los eruditos e investigadores, aparece que los indios peruanos fueron los primeros en descubrir la hoja de coca para utilizarla como soporífero. Sin embargo, la coca de los incas no podría ser un producto exclusivo; los brasileños también la conocían con el nombre de "ipadú". Así fué cómo el admirable explorador SPRUCE, enamorado de las selvas intrincadas del Amazonas, pudo darse cuenta de que los indios ribereños cultivaban la droga en los alrededores de las "molokas", aunque en ocasiones existía en completo estado silvestre, desarrollándose libremente.

Los tratadistas de las ciencias naturales y los conocedores autorizados de las llamadas plantas medicinales, están de acuerdo en afirmar que el descu-

RICARDO Spruce

LA CONDAMINE



INSTANTANEAS

brimiento de la coca fué un don valioso para la Humanidad, a pesar de los daños que produjo a los que la utilizaron, atentando contra la salud, como estimulante físico, que degenera en el vicio. Las primeras plantas que llegaron a Europa, fueron precisamente las enviadas por el coleccionista Ricardo SPRUCE, y contribuyeron, en forma muy plausible, a estimular los trabajos que al respecto había emprendido el doctor NIEMANN, gracias a quien, en 1858, se logró aislar el principio activo del alcaloide, al cual se denominó, desde entonces, cocaína.

2.—RELATOS.—Después de dedicar más de trece años de su vida, tan laboriosa como esforzada, a un prolongado y arduo trabajo de investigación, Víctor Wolfgang von HAGEN pudo colocarse en la categoría de uno de los más sólidos prestigios de la etnología americana. Haciendo gala de sus vastos conocimientos sobre la materia, logró relatar fielmente, en su famoso libro "Sudamérica los Llamaba", recientemente editado en México, las importantes exploraciones realizadas por los grandes naturalistas europeos de aquel tiempo, en que, más que el oro, llamaba la atención de los nuevos conquistadores los mágicos alardes de la naturaleza. El ilustre La Condamine encontró material abundante para sus estudios y descubrimientos en la infinita variedad de la fauna y la flora americana.

Correspondió al célebre barón de HUMBOLDT la fortuna de redescubrir el mapa de América y enseñar al mundo las riquezas y maravillas de nuestro suelo. No cabe duda, por otra parte, que Carlos DARWIN encontró también elementos propicios para profundizar sus observaciones sobre las especies y el origen del hombre, tomando como punto de partida las plantas y animales de las Islas Galápagos.

Pero se debió a la extraordinaria paciencia de Spruce y su inquebrantable decisión para arrostrar todos los peligros en el corazón de las selvas, el privilegio de que la atención universal se fijara en las manifestaciones del ancho mundo americano. Realmente fué él, por su mágico poder de penetración y su instinto de infatigable explorador, quien dió mayor fama y prestigio a los milagros industriales y curativos de numerosas plantas y árboles autóctonos.

Tras de estudiar detenidamente la fauna y la flora del casi inédito Continente Sudamericano, venciendo incluso obstáculos y peligros durante los reiterados viajes de observación por las regiones andinas y amazónicas, todos ellos enseñaron al mundo las numerosas riquezas naturales de un ancho escenario de vegetales, piedras, hombres y animales casi desconocidos e inverosímiles.

3.—REFERENCIAS.—Al dar a conocer, por ejemplo, las cualidades del hule, la esencia curativa de la quinina y las virtudes extraordinarias de ciertas plantas medicinales, lograron realizar, en verdad, el definitivo descubrimiento de América.

De esta manera se universalizaron todos esos productos, que más tarde habían de transformar la estructura económica de los pueblos y la industria mundial. No cabe duda, por lo demás, que a los exploradores mencionados se debe el conocimiento científico de los narcóticos, cuyo empleo medicinal sirvió para aliviar dolores y curar males crónicos. El español Agustín de ZARATE, en el año 1555, llamó la atención de sus contemporáneos sobre los extraños efectos de la coca, al observar que los indios la estimaban más que el oro o la plata, y la masticaban, durante los largos viajes, para matar el

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Sin Retoque

hambre, la fatiga y la sed. Pero fué el investigador alemán Albert NIEMANN el que descubrió, según ya dijimos, el principio activo de la cocaína, habiendo sido el doctor KOLLER el que encontró, finalmente, sus cualidades de anestésico local.

Pero la cocaína y otras drogas similares originan en toxicómanos y traficantes de triste celebridad, la afición, a todas luces ilícita, de aprovecharlas para otros usos, que atentan contra la salud y la integridad física del hombre.

El tráfico de drogas, ramificado por todo el mundo, tiene en México matices especiales y peculiaridades notables, que los especialistas conocen perfectamente. Por considerarlo un peligro social, el Gobierno ha intensificado, por conducto de la Procuraduría General de la República, una certera campaña, que tiende a extirpar la plaga de los que, en mala hora, se dedican a perjudicar el organismo humano.

4.—APUNTES.—Existen procesos contra personas del hampa que cultivan o distribuyen los productos que motivan el vicio de los narcóticos. Los nombres de "Lola la Chata", "La Nacha", "La Chole" y "El Venado" se han hecho famosos en el lenguaje del hampa mexicana, a base de traficar con la cocaína, la morfina, el opio y la marihuana.

Agentes especializados en la persecución de esta clase de delincuentes, saben bien que las adormideras que producen las drogas aludidas existían desde tiempos muy remotos en el Asia Menor y algunas regiones del este del Mediterráneo. Pero en México se cultivan también en algunas regiones de Veracruz, Sonora, Sinaloa y Durango, donde los agentes federales han destruido extensos plantíos.

Las plantas de las adormideras (*papaver somniferum*) son las que producen el opio, de donde se extrae la morfina, y se cultivan, por cierto, en terrenos húmedos, hasta llegar a la floración para aprovechar el látex.

El uso del opio es, efectivamente, conocido desde hace muchos siglos; hablan sobre él Teófrates, Serapionius, Largus y Dioscórides, en tanto que Plinio y Celso lo mencionan en sus escritos. Sin embargo, fueron los árabes los que originalmente fumaron el opio en ocasiones solemnes y los que, sin duda, introdujeron la costumbre en los pueblos orientales: lo enviaban como valioso presente, perfumado con nuez moscada y cardomomo, a los potentados venecianos y a los reyes de Chipre.

Aunque en la India, Egipto, Persia y Turquía el arte de fumar opio dió pretexto para relatos literarios y fantásticas narraciones, como el de Jean COCTEAU y André MALREAUX, los chinos, según afirma el escritor LIN YUTANG, lo universalizaron y propagaron por los países occidentales.

Cabe indicar, finalmente, que la marihuana, mezclada con tabaco, es la preferida por cierto tipo de toxicómanos que recurren a su influencia para al-

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JEAN Cocteau



André Malra

ANDRE Malraux

canzar cierto grado de lucidez, que los conduce, sin embargo, al crimen y al agotamiento. Aunque se asegura que la marihuana proviene del Asia, también crece en las zonas tropicales de África y el Brasil, lo mismo que en las orillas del Mar Caspio y del Río Volga. Se produce también en algunas regiones de México, y la resina verde, llamada canabina, constituye el principio activo. La marihuana—los hindúes la llamaban bhang y los árabes haxix—se compone de las inflorescencias de las plantas hembras, que los viciosos tienen en gran estima.

El doctor Leopoldo Salazar VINIEGRA—conocedor de las drogas mágicas—asegura que la marihuana no es tóxica ni produce daño alguno; pero lo cierto es que su tráfico y cultivo, como el de otros enervante peligrosos, debe perseguirse inflexible y encarnizadamente.

LIN Yu Tang

DR. LEOPOLDO Salazar Viniegra



LA CULTURA EN AMERICA

A historia política y militar que hasta ahora ha venido enseñándose en las escuelas y a la que se le ha dado una importancia capital como forma de conocimiento cede su lugar ahora a la historia de la cultura. La sucesión de formas de gobierno o la enumeración de hechos de armas tienen su importancia dentro de un cuadro más amplio que comprende todas las manifestaciones de la vida social, todos los valores que constituyen lo que ha venido a ser la cultura de los pueblos. Para la juventud tiene mayor interés, desde luego, el conocer lo que el mundo ha elaborado a través de los siglos en el terreno del saber, del pensar y del sentir, que lo otro que paraba muchas veces en la simple anécdota, sin validez alguna para la formación intelectual y moral de los jóvenes.

Obras que son notables en este aspecto de consideración de los hechos del pasado, y que se refieren a nuestra América, han llegado hasta nosotros en los últimos meses. Una es la obra del profesor de la Universidad de Harvard, Clarence H. Harring, y que lleva por título "The Spanish Empire in América", de la que nos ocuparemos con la debida extensión más tarde, y la "Historia de la Cultura en la América Española", obra póstuma del que fué gran humanista y uno de los más brillantes y bien organizados cerebros de nuestro Continente, don Pedro Henríquez Ureña, recientemente fallecido en Buenos Aires.

Antes del libro publicado en la "Colección Tierra Firme", la propia Universidad de Harvard había editado la serie de conferencias que el gran dominicano dió en ese centro de estudios como decano de la fundación para conferencias Charles Eliot Norton, en los años de 1940-1941, con el nombre de "Literary Currents in Hispanic America". El libro constituye, en realidad, una revisión de lo que en materia cultural ha elaborado la América Latina desde la época de la conquista hasta el presente.

Ambos libros, el que hace la Historia de la Cultura en América y el que describe las corrientes literarias que en el Continente se han manifestado, difieren en cuanto a propósito y método del trabajo. Desde luego ambos señalan límites diversos al desenvolvimiento del tema. La "Historia" sigue un riguroso orden cronológico de exposición. Las "Corrientes Literarias" conservan la forma de exposición verbal que el conserenciasta les dió en sus orígenes. La primera se inicia con una introducción que estudia una idea general de lo que es la América llamada latina por la coexistencia en ella de pueblos que hablan lenguas derivadas de los romances que usaban sus respectivos conquistadores: el español, el portugués y el francés, y expone las características que estos idiomas han

adquirido en su traslado a las Indias Occidentales.

Inicio el estudio de la cultura en América con un capítulo dedicado a los pueblos indígenas. "Treinta años atrás se habría creído innecesario—afirma—al tratar de la civilización en América hispánica, referirse a las culturas indígenas. Ahora, con el avance y la difusión de los estudios sociológicos e históricos en general y de los etnográficos y arqueológicos en particular, se piensa de modo distinto: si bien la estructura de nuestra civilización y sus orientaciones proceden de Europa, no poco de los materiales con que se ha construido son autóctonos". Partiendo de esta base, el tema de los grandes descubrimientos de los siglos XV y XVI adquiere un matiz ignorado por los historiadores del siglo pasado. La cultura transplantada a estas regiones "obligaba a los europeos a modificarla inconscientemente para adaptarla a nuevos suelos y nuevas condiciones de vida, exactamente como ocurrió en las colonias inglesas que dieron origen a los Estados Unidos. Además, los cultivos indios ejercieron influencias muy variadas sobre los europeos transplantados".

El capítulo relativo a la Colonia es demasiado breve para abarcar los diferentes aspectos que tres siglos de actividad intelectual han producido, en materia sobre todo de letras y de artes. El autor se ha visto obligado a enumerar solamente acontecimientos fundamentales, nombres y fechas de los autores y de la época en que han florecido. Lo mismo sucede con el capítulo que se relaciona con la Independencia, tan abundante en actitudes políticas y tan somero en cuestiones de arte.

Un nuevo apartado al consumarse la Independencia lleva al autor a reseñar lo que ha sucedido en América de 1824 a 1860. Es el período anárquico que agita a nuestro Continente. Dictadura, anarquía, caos, son las palabras que vienen al entendimiento para caracterizar este período. Sin embargo, en él América acaba de tener noción de sí misma y empieza a expresar su propio sentir. La manifestación superior de cultura, durante este período, es la obra de construcción política y de renovación social de los legisladores, estadistas y juristas.

De 1860 a 1890 las diversas naciones que integran el vasto territorio americano se organizan y muchas de ellas adquieren cierta organización política. Se inicia una etapa de progreso material que favorece el auge de ciertas manifestaciones artísticas, influidas por Europa, que preparan prosperidad y el afán de renovación que caracterizan el período 1890-1920.

Por último, una rápida excursión por el momento presente cierra este libro, guía certera, aunque un tanto somera, para el que quiera darse cuenta de la aportación de América a la cultura universal.

JULIO JIMENEZ RUEDA

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LOS 7 COLORES De la Semana



Por GILBERTO ROD.

LUNES.—NEGRO.

Muere en la ciudad de París, el médico, biólogo y escritor Fernand Besancon, gloria de la medicina francesa; continuador con otros notables, de la técnica de Pasteur. La tuberculosis, como problema social, apasionó la vida profesional de este anciano ilustre. De él ese libro traducido a numerosos idiomas y no exento de fina ironía: "Los Días del Hombre", en el que se recrea con análisis humorísticos sobre la longevidad. —Fue Besancon quien dijo: "Cada edad tiene sus placeres. Cada edad, tiene sus miserias". Duele a nuestro espíritu, la desaparición de un espíritu brillante.

Precisamente, días después que Nuevo Laredo hizo escuchar sus timbres de entusiasmo, con motivo de haber cumplido el primer centenario de su fundación, el Bto Bravo se desbordó como por júbilo diabólico y, sus turbias aguas inundaron la ciudad, llegando hasta dos metros el nivel, entre los ríñones de aquella ciudad tamaulipeca. Quizás donde cayeron las vetustas casas de madera, sobre esos escombros, se levanten mañana opulentos edificios de concreto. La civilización tiene prólogos dramáticos.

MARTES.—AMARILLO.

Los dioses del sintoísmo y el budismo estuvieron a punto de caer de sus pedestales, en los numerosos confettis de lais del Japón, al registrarse el terremoto que destruyó treinta y siete mil casas y causó la muerte de centenares de ciudadanos y miles de heridos consecuentemente, en Fukui. Los trescientos ochenta y dos mil kilómetros cuadrados del que fuera poderoso imperio de Hirohito, ha sido en estos últimos tiempos, gran hotel de Doña Muerte: la guerra, las terroríficas pruebas de la bomba atómica y el epílogo de esta etapa, el último terremoto. El imperio (?) del Asia oriental, se envuelve ahora en olanes de harapos, hambre, tragedia. La nueva genera-

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ción japonesa tiene hambre de pan y de paz.

El mundo mira hacia el país de los servocroatas, ahora llamado con sorna, Titoandía, pues Rusia ha dejado de su protección a "Tito" el mariscal que, ayer tomaba una actitud mussolinésca en el poder y quien ahora, a juicio de Stalin, es traidor por seguir una política antisoviética. El caso "Tito", puede hacer repetir para los yugoslavos, el episodio recientemente escrito con sangre en Checoslovaquia: El patriarca a quien un fantasma arrojó desde un balcón.

MIÉRCOLES.—GRIS.

Un periodista de EXCELSIOR, dijo con lenguaje boxístico, para reafirmar los puñetazos de su información: "Dos nuevos golpes al estómago del pueblo". Al referirse al alza de precios de la masa y las tortillas. La masa que valía dieciocho centavos para ser vendida ahora en veinte y, consecuentemente, el precio de las tortillas subirá. Estamos de acuer-



do en que los brillantes, las esmeraldas, los automóviles, los perfumes, las suntuosas residencias, la entrada al Hipódromo, todo ello suba de precio, pero el mal, la masa, las tortillas, el RICO alimento que NUTRE a este pueblo, ya no HEROICO sino ESTOICO (hay que buscar la verdadera acepción de estas dos palabras) eso es: UN CRIMEN. Nos sobra lengua y nos falta acción para hacer un pueblo grande de México. Grande, quiero decir, civilizado, y un pueblo defraudado en su moral y hambriento, no puede serlo. Los incapacitados mentales (me refiero a cierta niñez) no irán a esas escuelas del futuro, que serán edificadas por cooperación nacional, porque donde no hay pan, no hay letras. No estamos en tal caso impulsando la alfabetización, sino "cultivando" la desnutrición. ¡Brillante porvenir espera a un pueblo, donde su alimento miserablemente nutritivo, se torna artículo de lujo!

JUEVES.—VERDE.

Los ministros de la Suprema Corte, Luis Chico Goerne y Ted-

filo Oles Leyva, oponiéndose al resto de ministros de ese alto tribunal, defienden al soldado Jesús Hernández Coto, quien por haber dado muerte a un compañero de armas fue sentenciado al paredón por el Supremo Tribunal Militar, y por cuya sentencia fue amparado, recurso que le es negado por la mayoría de quienes integran la SC. Se ha dicho que, los ministros defensores del soldado Hernández Coto, iluminan su conciencia con el principio que reza así: "Es preferible absolver a un culpable que condenar a un inocente", porque en el caso aludido, HAY dudas sobre ciertos puntos acusatorios contra el matador. En cambio, en muchos otros aspectos de la delincuencia de los "influyentazos": HAY pruebas y no hay Jaredón. REPUBLICA ideal sería aquella donde encuentran la horca el "poderoso" y el paria delincuentes.

SABADO.—AZUL (?)

Las Cámaras de Comercio mexicanas ya cuentan con un límite legal en los preceptos de la Constitución para impedir abusos, por lo tanto, causa sorpresa que la Secretaría de Economía formule un proyecto de ley de Cámaras de Comercio e Industria, que no es otra cosa que un "freno", es decir mordaza, el "veto". Qué ocurre, señor Ruiz Gallardo?

DOMINGO.—VIOLETA.

En la negra historia del tiderismo en México, aparece un perfil más ante la picota de la opinión pública: Leonardo. — EL AVION atroz perdido. — México ante el problema del alza de precios de la carne, todo eso tiene olor a carnicería. — Sesenta y seis delincuentes "especializados", a él que menos le apodaban "Santa", ingresaron a la Penitenciaría. — Sigue el olor a carne. — Los nuevos médicos militares recibieron diplomas, también es gente que vive de la carne humana. — Un patrullero mata a su amante... ¡Oh carne, enemiga de la paz del hombre!, cuando no huele, es asesinada, cuando no vendida, cuando no, negada, cuando no, enferma, he ahí la carne aftosa, sacrificada.



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DEPORTES

DESPUES del esfuerzo tremendo que supone ganar un campeonato, en que se derrochan energías y se llega a una final de alta tensión nerviosa, es lógico suponer que el equipo que resulta campeón baja en rendimiento al hacer crisis la solución de la incógnita.

Sin embargo, con el "León", monarca futbolero, no ocurrió eso, sino que, haciendo honor a su título y empeñándose en demostrar la legitimidad de sus laureos, ha pasado airoosamente la primera etapa eliminatoria de la Copa "México", dando fácil cuenta del "Tampico" con una concluyente anotación de 4-0. Victoria tan absoluta hace presumir—vaticinio prematuro, pero basado en los hechos—que tal vez veamos, por primera vez en el fútbol mexicano, un doble campeón, un campeón absoluto e indiscutible, lo que, por otra parte, sería justicia a secas, y una apoteosis inenarrable del pueblo leonés.

Salvo, desde luego, una sorpresa mayúscula, o alguna zancadilla imprevista de la que no está ajeno este torneo de eliminación sencilla en donde, por imposiciones de esta modalidad, todo puede ocurrir.

Si, todo puede ocurrir de sorprendente, maguer que hasta ahora no se haya dado un resultado refido con la lógica. Han pasado triunfalmente la primera eliminatoria los favoritos. A más del "León", el "España" siguió en la brecha eliminando al "Asturias".

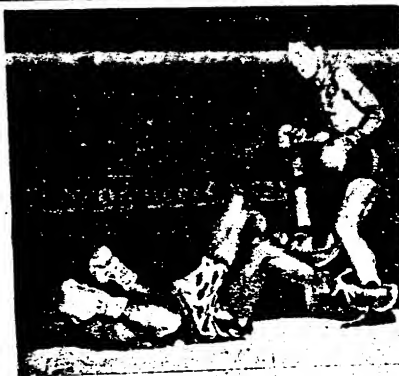
el "Atlas" al vencer a un merma-do "Oro" se puso en condiciones de pelearle al "Guadalajara" los cuartos de final, ya que éste se impuso al alcaído "Atlante"; el "Puebla" eliminó sin dificultad al desconcertante "Moctezuma"—derrota que terminó con la tradición copera de los cervancieros,—y el "Veracruz", por último, pasó a tambor batiente sobre el "A.D.O."

Y ahora, a esperar los nuevos acontecimientos.

Dando Nicolás Morán la mejor pelea que le hemos visto en México, derrotó por decisión unánime a Simón Lukas, en un match sin reservas, valiente y emocionante, que demostró que Lukas, pese a sus recursos, no pudo conservar el cartel engañoso de sus primeras presentaciones.

Muchos fanáticos se preguntan cómo es posible que siendo el "Veracruz" un team de fuertes nombres y de figuras relucientes, no se ha colocado en un plan de fran-ca pelea por el campeonato, mientras un "Monterrey" a base de menos luminarias marcha a un tren más regular.

La verdad es que el "Monterrey" es un equipo balanceado, equilibrado, sin altibajos y con unos jardines estupendos. Y tal vez, esto último sea lo esencial. Siempre se ha visto, y está reconocido por los grandes estrategas y técnicos de las Ligas Mayores, que un equipo, para tener presencia y categoría de



EL boxeador Morán, después de la pelea, sabatina al negro Lukas

aspirante a un título, debe tener jardines hábiles en el fúdeo y sumamente poderosos en el bateo.

Al "Veracruz" le flaquean los jardines. Sus fielders no son los pilares del line-up, cosa que sucede en todos los grandes clubes, y de ahí que teniendo un cuadro de infielders muy capaz y peligroso a la hora de sonarle a la canica, no cumpla una campaña regular.

La prueba está en que si siquiera pueden considerarse como titulares fijos los que cubren las praderas jarochoas. Continúan hay cambios, pruebas y ausencias, y aun teniendo a Castañón y Davenport—dos excelentes jugadores—tienen que optar por uno de ellos merced a la disposición limitativa para usar elementos extranjeros.

Por otra parte, Luque.

Don Adolfo Luque es un símbolo en el beisbol cubano, un hombre que ha dado su vida y sus energías por el beisbol y que su pasión, su colorido y su agresividad pilotando una novena es por sí solo un espectáculo.

Pero Luque tiene un carácter irascible, un temperamento de ba-

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silisco, y esto, que puede ser un espectáculo, siembra cierto clima de inconformidad—tal vez injustificada—entre los mismos jugadores. La reprimenda en tono violento al jugador que ha cometido un error, la explosión de mal humor cuando un player no entiende sus instrucciones o no las puede cumplir como el piloto las ha planeado, no son muy recomendables desde un punto de vista psicológico. A nadie le gusta que le reprendan en tono violento, y menos delante de una multitud. Ni psicológica ni pedagógicamente—que el deporte tiene también algo de pedagogía—es aconsejable este sistema. Y Luque usa y abusa de él.

Admitimos sin reparos su competencia y su capacidad, pero señalamos este pequeño gran defecto, como explicación de hechos que parecen inexplicables. Nada más como explicación, porque tampoco es nuestro papel dar consejos a quien no los necesita, y a quien tampoco sabe darselos si no tienen el carácter de reprimenda.

Y además, Luque ha caminado mucho en la vida para experimentar un cambio radical de procedimientos merced a un consejo.

Pero el caso de Luque puede verse panorámicamente, y estableciendo un paralelo, con lo que ocurre al "Brooklyn", de la Liga Nacional norteamericana.

Campeones de su Liga el año anterior y a un paso de serlo mundiales cuando estuvieron manejados por Burt Shotton, veterano sereno, lobo experimentado y hombre comprensivo para con sus jugadores.

Este año, pese al éxito de Shotton con la novena brooklyniana—éxito que se acreditó a los jugadores mucho más que al manager,—fue removido el piloto y se confió nuevamente el mando del team a Leo Durocher, hombre extravagante, arbitrario y fanfarrón, que, según los dueños del club, le daba sal y pimienta al espectáculo porque discutía todo, se peleaba con todos y pronunciaba largos parlamentos en cada esquina del diamante y en cada esquina de Brooklyn.

El resultado de este cambio ya se puede ver: el "Brooklyn" marcha a la cola de su Liga, y en medio de un desconcierto tremendo.

Pueden mucho los jugadores, pero pueden mucho también la forma de conducirlos, y la prueba al canto: el "Monterrey" y Lázaro Salazar.

Y sea por todas estas consideraciones, o por azares del deporte, la cosa es que el "Veracruz" no pudo ganar la serie al "Alijadores" y eso que los jaibos no tienen ahora una novena de serias aspiraciones, mientras que el "Monterrey", victorioso en Puebla frente a su más calificado rival, ocupó el liderato, pero sin sacudirle ventajosamente el serio peligro poblano con el que ha entablado un enconado duelo, de alternativas semanales, en el que, por turno casi riguroso, dejan y toman el lugar de la vanguardia.

FLAVIO

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Los agentes vendedores de la División de Equipos de Oficinas de H. Steele y Cia., reunidos en su comida reglamentaria. Haciendo uso de la palabra, don Edgardo Sánchez Simonson, gerente de la división.

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LA SEMANA *Vista por Ricardo Marin*

SEGUN BEETHOVEN, EL HEROE MURIO CUANDO SE CONVIRTIO EN DICTADOR

Dedicándole el genial sordo a Napoleón la Marcha Fúnebre al héroe, en su Sinfonía Heroica. Si esto sucedió a Napoleón ¿qué sucederá fatalmente a estos héroes de la pandereta soviética?

"REVISTA DE REVISTAS" ADIVINA EL PORVENIR

Dijo en una de sus secciones:
Si amigo de Adolfo Hitler era Stalin es muy justo que quiera ahora quedarse solo en Berlín.
Y en otra:
Proponía Stalin a Truman un pacto trágico, como el de Munich.

NO ERA ORO TODO LO QUE RELUCIA

El "León" se proclamó campeón engulléndose de dos goles el balón.

LOS ASESINOS DEL VOLANTE

Para acabar con los crímenes de los manejadores (del volante), no hay más solución que aplicarles de ahora en adelante la pena de Lynch o del Tallón.

CUATRO DE JULIO DEL 1776, LA FECHA GLORIOSA DE LOS EE. UU. DE AMERICA

En esta fecha y en aquel año de gracia iluminó al mundo con su espléndida antorcha: La Democracia.

AHORA RESULTA QUE EL SOVIETISMO NO ES COMUNISMO

O yo soy un mameuco o veo en este misterioso Mo otro gran truco.

SE REUNEN LAS AUTORIDADES PARA LA BAJA DE LAS SUBSISTENCIAS Y SUBE LA CARNE

Reunión de rabadanes, oveja muerta. Aquí la oveja del refrán es el paciente y sufrido pueblo mexicano.

"TITO" MANTEADO

Ahora a "Tito" le duele verse tratado como lo que siempre fue: un gobernante pelec.





CONTRA LUCES

PUES, lector: resulta que en nuestro país existe una organización que es muy importante que tú conozcas: la "LIGA MEXICANA DE HIGIENE MENTAL", cuyo nombre es muy claro, pero cuyos alcances nadie los podría prever. Con decir que —de ejecutar una labor nacional, a fondo, y por mucho tiempo— podría llegar a extirpar de nuestro medio, al cacique, al fanatismo religioso en el mexicano, al odioso servilismo ante el Gobierno y hasta las actitudes malinchistas de la generalidad de nuestros compatriotas, está dicho mucho del beneficio que alcanzaríamos. Esta liga, es el resultado del esfuerzo de un hombre: el doctor ALFONSO MILLAN. Y hoy, es decir, el próximo lunes 12, inaugura una serie de conferencias sobre salud mental, que tienen como temas los mismos que se desarrollarán en Londres en el mes de agosto, y durante el Congreso Mundial de la misma materia. Algunos de los títulos son tan sugestivos como los siguientes: "La comunidad y el niño agresivo", "La agresión en relación con la vida familiar", "Problemas de familia y trastornos psicológicos", "La salud mental en la industria y en las relaciones industriales", y "La culpabilidad colectiva". Los nombres más distinguidos, entre los conferenciantes, son: licenciado RAUL F. CARDENAS, abogado consultor de la Presidencia, doctor RAUL GONZALEZ ENRIQUEZ, Dr. EDMUNDO BUENTELLO Y VILLALBA, Lic. RAUL CARRANCA TRUJILLO, y el propio doctor MILLAN... La cita es en la Facultad de Medicina, en su salón de actos...

Y a propósito del Congreso de Londres: ya se supo que uno de los médicos especializados en psiquiatría, "picó" al secretario de Asistencia, RAFAEL PASCACIO GAMBOA, con una cantidad que algunos hacen ascender hasta a los 50,000 pesos, con el solo objeto de que él, gran profesional, pudiera darse el paquete de ir a Londres, y gastarse esos "morelos" sin importarle que, por ejemplo la LMde HM no pudiera enviar su representación al Congreso, ya que esta institución no cuenta con fondos propios, y ¿cómo pedirle a Asistencia y Salubridad que financie los gastos de la delegación si ya un viñales se les adelantó?...

Y pasando a otra cosa, es bueno decir que el SMACEM (Sindicato Mexicano de Autores, Compositores y Editores de Música), ahora convertido en flamante Sociedad Civil, se prepara para llevar a los tribunales la demanda por CUATRO MILLONES DE PESOS, que es en lo que estiman que se les debe indemnizar, por concepto de regalías defraudadas desde que se firmó un contrato con el judío

Página 14.

norteamericano RALPH S. PEER, hace tres años. Este contrato que será una de las pruebas concluyentes, estipulaba que el SMACEM vendía sus derechos sobre ejecución y explotación de la música mexicana en todo el mundo, a la organización fundada por PEER en Nueva York. Para hacer esta venta ilícua de la música mexicana, ALFONSO ESPARZA OTEO no tuvo escrúpulos en convertir su puesto de secretario general del SMACEM, en sitio de subasta, pero como resultado de esta demanda, tendrá que vérselas con la Procuraduría.

CON motivo de cosas de radio, qué pertinente resulta entonces citar el chiste que le hacen sus propios empleados, a una nueva estación, a la que dicen que está como "Jesucristo, entre dos ladrones". Si tú, lector, tienes curiosidad, date una vuelta por las calles de Córdoba, y pregunta quiénes son los vecinos —pared de por medio— de dicha estación... Por cierto que es la XEX, con sus 250 mil watts de potencia, la que figura entre los planes de JUAN B. LEONARDO, para ser adquirida, y poder darle, con ventaja, la pelea a la "W". Además, y para desbaratar las maniobras del monopolio de grabación de discos, LEONARDO ya se prepara para traer maquinaria especial para que los miembros de su organización, puedan grabar sus propios discos y ser los que únicamente exploten su inspiración...

LA PREGUNTA DE LA SEMANA: ¿Quién fue el periodista mexicano que para entrevistar al dictador FRANCISCO FRANCO, tuvo que aceptar la peor de las humillaciones: como mexicano, como periodista y como hombre?... Mientras se averigua, sepase que para lograr tal privilegio, el ujier presenta una tarjeta al solicitante en la que figura textualmente esta pregunta: "¿Qué méritos posee usted para poder ver al generalísimo?"... Y nuestro periodista de marras no tuvo empacho en decir atrevidamente: "Fui fundador de la Falange en México". ¡Ah, pero ahora que venga!...

PERO como esta semana no podía faltar, ya hay un nuevo chiste —que circula de boca en boca en todo el país— acerca de uno de los millonarios favoritos: "Compungido por el odio popular, decidió abordar uno de sus aviones particulares y "echar" desde el aire, billetes de a mil, para hacer felices a unos cuantos mexicanos"... Alguien, más inteligente, le propuso: "Por qué no se "echa" usted y así hace felices a 22 millones de mexicanos?"...

REVISTA DE REVISTAS
Julio 11 de 1946

LO QUE OIMOS Y no vemos

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AURORA Lincheta, que transmite por los micrófonos cantos tropicales

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HABLO B. COHEN, EN NOM- BRE DE LA ONU

Uno de los primeros discursos que se han pronunciado en el Congreso fué el del secretario general adjunto de las Naciones Unidas, don Benjamin Cohen, el cual dijo que la censura debe aplicarse solamente a la radio solamente por razones graves, tales como cuando lo demanden la seguridad o la existencia de un Estado. Asimismo, también informó que las Naciones Unidas habían encontrado un sentimiento de distorsión en las noticias en casi todas partes del mundo, e inclusive en países que no se han visto envueltos en algún conflicto.

El señor Cohen también añadió que una de las dificultades en la lucha por la libertad de información, estriba en que no se ha llegado a ningún acuerdo sobre las definiciones pertinentes a "democracia" y "libertad".

actividad privada y libre en los límites establecidos por las leyes nacionales y las normas internacionales recibidas por el derecho interno de los Estados. Se añade que no constituye un servicio público ni puede ser la radio monopolizada por el Estado o por otras personas jurídicas de derecho público o privado.

Al hablar del control del Estado sobre la radiodifusión se consideran los siguientes puntos: el control podrá existir en evitar o sancionar la interferencia de las transmisiones; comprobar los casos de abusos de la libertad de emisión del pensamiento; verificar la efectiva utilización de las frecuencias por los adjudicatarios, pudiendo cancelar las adjudicaciones en el caso de no uso, de injustificada disminución del uso o de grave o reiterado incumplimiento de las obligaciones asumidas por el adjudicatario en cuanto a la instalación o mantenimiento de equipos.

OTROS ASPECTOS DEL CONGRESO

Uno de los puntos que se tratarán se refiere a la posibilidad de establecer unas bases uniformes para la legislación sobre radiodifusión en todo el Continente. Acerca de tan importante materia, la Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión ha elaborado un proyecto de bases, para cuya redacción se tuvo en cuenta el desarrollo actual de la legislación sobre la radio en la generalidad de los Estados americanos.

DE LA PUBLICIDAD COMERCIAL

En cuanto al punto que hace referencia a las actividades publicitarias, en la base XII se señala lo siguiente: "En ningún caso las emisoras del Estado o de otras personas de derecho público realizarán propaganda comercial o competirán de cualquier modo con las emisoras privadas en el campo de la publicidad comercial".

SINTONIZANDO AUDICIONES

Taller de Música.—Esta es una

Por VIVER

EL pasado día 30 se iniciaron en Buenos Aires las labores del II Congreso Interamericano de Radio. Como hemos hecho hincapié en otras ocasiones, esta reunión reviste una mayor importancia, por su alcance y propósitos en beneficio de la radiodifusión continental.

LA RADIO NO PUEDE SER MONOPOLIZADA POR UN ESTADO

Las mencionadas bases señalan que la radiodifusión es una

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REVISTA DE REVISTAS
Julio 11 de 1948



EL JOVEN director y violinista. Noé de la Selva, que además de actuar por radio lo ha hecho ante el Presidente de la República.

de las más recientes audiciones que se han lanzado al aire. La idea es original y es un programa que resulta agradable. Los elementos que intervienen son el Quinteto Moderno, Alvaro Gálvez y Fuentes y la orquesta de Juan García Esquivel. El quinteto tiene actuaciones de buen gusto y sabe cantar interpretaciones en que la melodía sobresale de un modo perfecto. El programa se difunde todos los jueves por la XEW.

Carmen Cavallaro.—Este sensacional pianista y orquesta, han sido contratados por la NBC para una serie de programas vera-

niesgos, los que originarán desde Radio City. Cavallaro—el poeta del piano—es neoyorquino por nacimiento. Cuando tenía cinco años de edad principió a estudiar piano, y a los catorce años ya daba conciertos.

Catalina y Magdalena.—Por la XEX, todas las mañanas, de lunes a viernes, se desarrolla este programa, que tiene un carácter psicológico. Si hiciéramos un balance de las preferencias de todos los oyentes, podríamos asegurar que muchos se inclinan por este tipo de programas. Los artistas que participan con sus diálogos están siempre bien compenetrados de los personajes, y así, toda la serie que difunde "La Voz de México" está plena de efectos dignos de mención.



JUAN García Medel, popular director de orquesta que alternará sus actividades radiofónicas regentando un centro nocturno.

unos días... **ROBERTO AYALA** tiene ahora un programa grabado por la XEQ, intitulado "Sinfonía Rítmica"... **LA** compositora María Alma ha dedicado su última canción a los papeleritos de México... **CHUCHO** Rodríguez, muy contento por su último triunfo en la composición "Hasta Cuando, mi Vida"... **RODOLFO** Mendiola—compositor, poeta y productor—, reanudará sus actividades en la XEW y XEO... **CARMEN** Madrigal, en tratos para iniciar una larga gira... **FERRUSQUILLA**, filmando en los estudios mexicanos...

MICROFONIANAS

SALIO rumbo al Viejo Continente el gerente de la XEB-XEET, ingeniero André Duprat Pugibet... **ESTE** joven radiófilo permanecerá en Europa por espacio de tres meses y visitará las capitales más importantes, aprovechando para hacer un minucioso estudio de la situación radiofónica europea... **DESEA** MOS un feliz viaje al ingeniero Duprat... **VENUS** REY, uno de los músicos mexicanos de mejor y más depurada escuela de los que actúan por la radio, está ahora al frente de un programa todos los domingos por la XEW... **LLEGO** de Los Angeles, Adelina García, radiocancionista y esposa del locutor Luis Cáceres... **AMANDA** del Llano está ya establecida de la intervención quirúrgica de que fué objeto hace

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GAUGUIN. El Pintor Francés que embrujo la vida



EL CELEBRE pintor francés Paul Gauguin, según su autorretrato, existente en una de las galerías de París

Por HORACIO P. RISSO

UNA vida como la de Pablo Gauguin, abundante de altibajos y cargas de un dramatismo espectacular, es fuente generosa para el escritor. Siguiendo la línea de menos resistencia, los que contemporáneamente y después de su muerte se ocuparon de él, lo hicieron casi siempre en el tono anecdótico y pintoresco. Con ello demostraron desconocer u olvidar que la anécdota y el pintoresquismo son dos de las cosas que el maestro simbolista odió más. Muchas de sus obras, por tal motivo, aparecieron al público como las prodigiosas ilustraciones de una encantadora leyenda. La literatura llegó a crear lo que dio en llamarse "el mito de Gauguin". Hasta su más fiel amigo Georges Daniel de Montfried, pagó tributo a la fantasía de los creadores del mito, según el cual el pintor, solitario y agonizante, en una tierra que

creyó habitada por edémicas evas, creaba sus obras a la manera de un taumaturgo fantasmal.

"Ante la opinión pública —le escribe Daniel— eres un artista legendario que desde el fondo de la oceanía proyecta sus obras desconcertantes, inimitables, obra de un gran hombre desaparecido del mundo... No debes regresar. Tú gozas de la inmunidad de los grandes muertos... Ya estás en la historia".

Lo curioso del caso fue que la leyenda contribuyó poderosamente a que el protagonista muriese de acuerdo con ella. Los biógrafos, encandilados por la luminosidad objetiva del hombre, lo olvidaron injustamente en uno de sus aspectos más interesantes: aquel que dice relación con su drama vocacional. Difícilmente halla un estudio más fino y trascendente sobre la existencia de Gauguin que el apuntado.

Hasta 1873, no existe el menor

indicio de lo que debía ser en la edad madura la actividad a que se entregó totalmente. Únicamente sábese que el pintor, de niño, admiró los huacos y los tejidos incalcos, grabándose en él imborrables visiones límbicas. De ahí que a su arte, tan occidental en cuanto a la complejidad subjetiva, se le haya querido tomar, por su sintetismo oriental como una comprobación del origen anárquico del hombre americano. Para ser tomado como antecedente de una vocación, este indicio es bastante insignificante.

En 1873, casase con Sophie Gad, institutriz danesa, que maneja su hogar con sentido práctico y en forma apacible. Gauguin lleva por este tiempo una vida ordenada, metódica y vive aparentemente feliz adaptándose tan bien a sus tareas de hombre de negocios, que llega a ganar hasta 40.000 francos anuales.

Este bienestar económico, que le permite llevar una existencia burguesa, servirá también para que pueda regalarle con la contemplación de una galería particular que tendrá su lugar de preferencia, ocupado por los cuadros de los reprobos de entonces: los impresionistas. Adquiere la costumbre de ir a pintar los domingos al aire libre, como entrenamiento y vinculación con Camille Pissarro, a quien deberá las primeras enseñanzas.

El amateur acaudalado, tolerado primero en las reuniones de café, respetado después, sostiene el concepto de que el arte está enfermo y que es necesario el retorno a la naturaleza, suprema inspiradora, y en medio de la cual pueden escucharse mejor las voces interiores que se ahogan en el bullicio de la urbe. Opina que el verdadero arte es el primitivo y que el artista debe abandonar todo aquello que no tenga su origen en el espíritu.

Expone en un salón por primera vez en 1876 y también lo hace en el de los impresionistas en 1880. Insatisfecho por la falta de progreso en su arte, su vida se dilacera, se escinde: seguir siendo el que hasta poco fue, el hombre de familia, de negocios o el que tiene que ser, o sea el artista que deberá dedicar las 24 horas del día a la pintura. Y en este momento de su vida es precisamente donde se revela originariamente la asombrosa fidelidad de este hombre consigo mismo. Colocado en esa bifurcación de su existencia opta por representar aquel personaje que es su auténtico yo, tratando de libertar totalmente de toda traba su fondo inabismable. Renuncia a su familia iniciando una vida solitaria, fecunda de creación cada vez más independiente, más personal. Pero esto aun no es suficiente para obviar los inconvenientes que dificultan la creación adecuada a su poderosa personal.

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"TE ARII Vahine" (Mujer con mangos), uno de los cuadros tahitianos del gran artista francés.

dad. Juzga que en la sociedad en que vive todo hombre tiene derecho a vivir en proporción a su trabajo. Viendo que un artista como él no puede vivir del suyo, deduce que la sociedad "es criminal y mal organizada".

A medida que se va alejando de la anterior situación burguesa, tratando a su vez de poner en práctica sus ideas sobre el arte, más se acerca, desde luego a lo que será en adelante un estilo, un modo auténtico de creación. En la Martinica, en Bretaña, en Provençe, pinta, graba y modela. Obras como el Cristo Amarillo, el retrato de Van Gogh, María Henry, la Orante Bretona y muchas más de este tiempo, son motivo suficiente para justificar la consagración de un artista. Pero Gauguin, como tal, es fundamentalmente el pintor de Tahití e Hiva Hoo, el que supo dar la imagen verdadera del hombre y la mujer moarries, y el autor constanciado en "¿Qué somos, adónde vamos, de dónde venimos?".

Hastiado por un mundo de "tontos e interesados", que tan bien anatematizó con el nombre de "sociedad de los Mediocrissens", niega el instinto que invita al hombre a pasar la vida suavemente y se aleja de ese medio que le impide dedicarse al arte por el arte.

Abandona en 1883 sus negocios para poder pintar todos los días. Normandía, Ponto-Aven, Panamá, Martinica, son lugares que recorre en los años que siguen al alejamiento de su familia. En 1889, se instala en Le Pouldu con Meyer de Haan, pintor holandés tenido en alto concepto por Pissarro. Bajo el influjo de su jerarquía se rodea de los artistas que en ese entonces tenían mayores posibilidades de desarrollar un arte ajeno a engañosas atracciones.

El ex cadete de la marina mercante, que a los 17 años oyó de labios de un capitán encantadores relatos del trópico, piensa dirigirse a él; ya sea a Madagascar o a Tonkin.

Después de un artículo de Mirbeau, que le da gran notoriedad, aparecido en "L'Echo de Paris", expone en 1891, en el hotel Drouot. Vende obras por un valor cercano a los diez mil francos, y con ese

Página 18.

Mata Mua (Antaño). ¿Cuándo es que te casas? Manao Tupapau, Tahitianas en la playa. Los antepasados de Theamana, de una riqueza de tintas extraordinarias, llenas de sugestión y de un simple pero elocuente valor decorativo.

La obra anterior a Tahití no había sido más que mero tanteo. Gauguin encuentra en las isleñas el tipo de belleza que en más de una reunión en los cafés de París, contrapuso el tipo clásico. No es la mujer moarrie el tipo de belleza académica, pero no por ello es menos arrobadora su visión.

En 1893 regresa a París, donde vende algunas de sus obras tahitianas. Recibe una herencia en Orleans, y después de un breve viaje a Bélgica resuelve radicarse definitivamente en Oceanía en 1895. Hasta 1901 permanece en Tahití donde después de pintar su gran cuadro. ¿De dónde venimos, qué somos, adónde vamos?, intenta suicidarse. Pasa después a las Islas Marquesas, isla Hiva-Hoo, donde fallece en 1903.

En los libros que dejó para destruir la leyenda tan dorada como falsa, están reflejados el tormento de este pintor nato y todo el sacrificio y el renunciamento que el arte significó para él, desde el primer momento que despertó su tardía vocación.

No tenía la facilidad de realización que algunos pudieron encontrar en el pincel. Las dotes no van a veces en el mismo sentido de la vocación. Ahí radica precisamente,

EMBRUJADO por el hechizo tropical de las islas del Pacífico, Gauguin se dedicó a pintar a sus mujeres con todo su primitivo encanto.





frente a lo trágico de su existencia y precisamente, por ello, el hecho que deba considerarse a Gauguin como una de las objetivaciones más heroicas entre los grandes hombres. Nace, actúa y muere bajo el signo de lo exótico, fatídico y genial. A la manera de esas corrientes telúricas a las que los griegos atribuían poderosas y desconocidas fuerzas sobre el transcurso y el contenido de la vida humana, puede decirse que también una gran fuerza ciega guió sus andanzas y sus obras en la tierra. Invertiendo los términos acostumbrados, encontramos que en toda esa aureola anecdótica, en esa taurmaturgia de su obra subyace una directiva potente, incontenible, capaz de hacer cumplir al hombre el fin a que estaba ciertamente destinado.

"Únicos tienen un fin en la vida, otros no", decía con frecuencia. Tal asunto estructura en grande parte el carácter sobrehumano de



la vida de Gauguin; pero en lo que dice relación estrictamente de la lucha del hombre, plenamente consciente, con su íntimo y particular destino, extraemos la suprema pinza de la atinada observación, un ejemplo de excelsa fidelidad; el del hombre que fue fiel consigo mismo.

"CUENTOS Bárbaros", "¿De dónde venimos? ¿Qué somos? ¿A dónde vamos?" y "Cabezas en la Playa", tres de los más famosos cuadros pintados por Gauguin durante su permanencia en Tahiti, adonde fue impulsado por su espíritu aventurero después de consagrarse en París.





MIRABEAU, el revolucionario que amaba los libros porque liberan a los hombres. Busto por Tessier

Por DARDO CORVALAN (hijo).

El trato con los libros, decía Montaigne, me consuela en la vejez y en la soledad, y me descarga del peso de un ocio tedioso, embota las puntas del dolor. Los libros son la mejor munición que haya hallado para este viaje humano. ¡Magníficas palabras como prematuro no lo hubiesen clara aceptación.

El famoso tribuno de la Revolución Francesa proyectó reunir las mejores y más bellas ediciones de todas las buenas obras: buscó ejemplares lujosamente encuadernados con criterio selectivo de hombre de letras. Esta iniciativa de proporciones, digna del genio que la concibió, se habría visto coronada por el éxito si un fin tan desastroso como prematuro no lo hubiese detenido en plena ejecución.

No podemos menos de admirar la actividad y el fervor de un legislador, político y orador que en menos de quince meses logró reunir una colección tan bella de libros y objetos preciosos.

LA FORMACIÓN DE SU BIBLIOTECA

Fue en la época de la venta de
Página 20.

En plena Revolución Francesa, Mirabeau FORMO SU BIBLIOTECA

los libros de su padre cuando Mirabeau anheló formar una biblioteca. A su colección ya considerable agregó la de Buffón, menos brillante que la propia, aunque no menos preciosa; la mayoría de los libros que la acompañaban estaban llenos de notas escritas por este gran naturalista. La adquisición completa de la biblioteca de Buffón le pareció inapreciable a Mirabeau. Creía, observándola, ver al sabio que la había poseído y le llama en la que ardía su propio genio parecía identificarse con la del gran hombre, a quien sentía revivir a través de sus libros.

Todos los géneros literarios eran conocidos por este hombre superior; pero había uno, sobre todo, al cual quiso dedicarle atención preferente: era la literatura oriental. Uno no se sentirá sorprendido de encontrar en el catálogo de los libros de su biblioteca varios de ese género, que no constituían sino la base de una colección tan nueva como valiosa que pensaba formar.

En medio de la Revolución Francesa, en la cual desempeñó el primer papel, rodeado por el torbellino de las pasiones que agitaban a toda Francia, Mirabeau no cesó de trabajar en la formación de su querida biblioteca. La compra de un hermoso libro le causaba enorme alegría; lo examinaba, lo admiraba y deseaba que todos participasen de su entusiasmo. Y no deja de sorprendernos pensar que



PORTADA de una de las joyas bibliográficas de Mirabeau que aún se conservan es la obra en latín de Florus, editada en 1688 y que él adquirió en plena lucha libertaria.



REVISTA DE REVISTAS
Julio 11 de 1942

era el mismo hombre que desde lo alto de la tribuna hacía temblar a los déspotas.

A su afán de adquirir valiosos libros unía el cuidado más delicado para la conservación de los mismos; la mayor parte de ellos están encuadrados en marroquín. No era solamente el bibliómano, sino también el hombre de gusto depurado, el sabio, político, historiador y filósofo que aparecía a la vez, como lo demuestran sus obras. Verdadero "amateur" pocos lo han sido más que él, con tan amplias miras. Mirabeau concibió un plan tan vasto, que deseaba que aún el catálogo de su biblioteca fuera en conjunto una obra de literatura y un manual bibliográfico. Génesis de letras debían trabajar en él cada uno en su género; su participación consistía en establecer armonía de conjunto entre los colaboradores.

Todo lo que el lujo tipográfico puede tener de espléndido lo hubiese empleado. Los títulos y las síntesis de los libros debían ser impresos con los caracteres originales de cada idioma; las notas, observaciones históricas o críticas hubieran sido numerosas, y esta alma sublime hubiese agregado un nuevo título a su gloria.

La venta de su biblioteca se realizó en uno de los salones del hotel Bullion, calle J. J. Rousseau, el 9 de enero del año 1792.

UN LIBRO DE FLORUS EDITADO EN 1884

Esta obra de Florus, en latín, titulada "L'Annaeus Florus". Recensitum Illustratum a Joanne Georgio Graevio. Trayecti Batavorum apud Joannem Ribbium, figura en el catálogo des livres de la bibliothèque de feu M. Mirabeau l'aine en la página 315-No. 2115, clasificada entre las correspondientes a históricas, y editada el año 1680, vale decir, que esta verdadera joya literaria esmeradamente encuadrada cuenta con una antigüedad de dos siglos y sesenta y siete años. He tenido oportunidad de examinar, no exento de emoción, por cierto, tan valiosa obra en poder de Dardo Corvalán Mendilaharsu; de admirar sus magníficas ilustraciones y de leer algunos capítulos que hizo traducir a fin de captar el valor del libro de Florus.

COLECCION DE DIBUJOS Y CURIOSIDADES

Esta colección es el fruto de un trabajo de más de veinte años, acompañado de largas búsquedas y gastos enormes. Su aspiración era reunir una serie de caracteres tipográficos en uso en los siglos XV y XVI, y preparar materiales para una nueva historia de la imprenta. No se limitó a hacer calcar tres o cuatro líneas de un libro; hizo tomar varias páginas, sobre todo la primera y la última de cada obra donde se encontraban los datos de la edición, nombre de la ciudad y del impresor. Se han calcado dibujos, encontrándose algunos muy singulares y expresivos. Este método, reemplazando a las descripciones, algunas veces imperfectas, de los bibliógrafos, sirve para reconocer



EN UNO de sus ademanes tribunicios fué captado el formidable orador de la Revolución Francesa por el pincel de Courdero; retrato que se conserva en el Museo de Versalles

lo que caracteriza particularmente la edición de una obra antigua, rara y buscada. Esta colección única, ofreciendo cuadros exactos de los antiguos impresos, hace conocer el punto de origen, y juzgar así las diferentes gradaciones y progreso de la imprenta.

Estas copias o dibujos, en número de 226, están contenidas en 83 envolturas (chemises) numeradas, con el detalle de lo que contiene cada camisa, sobre la cual se lee el título del libro calcado y los datos de los bibliógrafos.

Las curiosidades, consistentes en una colección de piedras preciosas antiguas, tanto en bajo relieve como en relieve, y engarzadas en anillos, hermosos relojes, can-

delabros y muebles, cuenta también con un retrato de Mirabeau, representado de pie, de tamaño natural. El fondo de este cuadro representa la sala de Versalles. Se ven entre las columnas dos estatuas, una de las cuales simboliza a Francia y la otra a la libertad; en los bajos relieves de los basamentos Minerva, dictando los derechos del hombre a los legisladores, y la Verdad, que rompe las cadenas de las víctimas del despotismo.

Este cuadro trasunta, en verdad la vida y la obra de Mirabeau, que tanto amó las tareas de la inteligencia infatigablemente por la libertad y el imperio de la verdad.

3 Libros sobre la RESISTENCIA EN FRANCIA



GENERAL repulse encontró en el pueblo francés la petición de indulto que para el mariscal Petain solicitó el llamado "Comité de Honor" fundado en París, por juzgarse que con ello pretendían anular el mérito del movimiento de Resistencia.

Por Remy Boure
(Servicio exclusivo de "Tramón
Latina".)

LA literatura del dolor y de la muerte, la que describía las torturas y los fusilamientos durante la resistencia, la de los campos de concentración nazis, parecía haber tenido su momento. El público estaba ya saturado y harto de que le contasen

horrores y más horrores. Prefería, sin duda, leer otros libros, muchas veces de escritores desconocidos, en los que narraban los hechos y los atropellos de los milicianos de Vichy, de los políticos colaboracionistas, de los histriones simpatizantes de la Wehrmacht y de la Gestapo, desde Petain a Sacha Guitry. "La rueda gira", se decía, y

el olvido comenzaba a extender su sudario. "No es el Sena el río que corre por París —escribió una vez Adrien Hebrard—, es el Leteo".

Pero, he aquí que, de pronto, han aparecido ya varios libros sobre el antiguo tema y por, lo visto, el sudario debe sufrir serios desgarrones. Un nuevo interés despiertan indudablemente estos relatos trágicos de los años de 1940 a 1944. ¿Obedece, acaso, esto a ese hecho prematuro de haberse constituido un "comité de honor" encargado de propugnar que se decreta la libertad del ex mariscal Petain? Pudiera ser, porque, evidentemente, la formación de ese comité ha sido acogida con verdadero escándalo.

Un mitin organizado por la "resistencia" en la sala Wagram, acaba de celebrarse para protestar contra esos intentos de rehabilitación de Vichy y en él se congregaron millares y millares de parisienses. Una imponente manifestación, compuesta por resistentes y deportados, se dirigió desde la estatua de Clemenceau —en el Rond-Point de los Campos Eliseos— hasta el Arco del Triunfo y fue aclamada con entusiasmo por infinitud de espectadores. París ha comprendido claramente que los propósitos de ese "comité de honor" no eran tan sólo los de abrir las puertas de su "confortable prisión" a un anciano de 83 años —lo que todo el mundo, o casi todo el mundo hubiera aceptado—, sino que perseguían, al mismo tiempo, el oculto deseo de querer justificar la colaboración con el enemigo, de la que Petain es el auténtico símbolo.

Se ha pretendido, en suma, ofender y vejear a la resistencia y es por esto que la noticia de la momentánea detención del famoso actor y destacado colaboracionista Sacha Guitry, afectada en Lyon por un grupo de antiguos resistentes, ha sido acogida en todas partes con muestras de satisfactoria aprobación. El incidente no tuvo, además, la menor importancia. Cuando el inquieto comediante conocido, por su carácter ególatra, con el apodo de "Doble yo", se dirigía a un cabaret nocturno con ánimo de divertirse, fue invitado "cortésmente" a cambiar de rumbo y se le obligó a ir a la plaza Bellecour —donde habían sido fusilados durante la ocupación alemana cinco jóvenes patriotas— para que allí guardase unos minutos de respetuoso silencio.

Es, sin duda, este ambiente el que ha favorecido la aparición del libro de Luis Martin-Chauffier, "El Hombre y la Fiera", que acaba de obtener el premio Sainte-Beuve; ese ambiente es también el que proporcionará una favorable acogida a "La Noche de los Olivos", de Remy, y ese mismo ambiente

REVISTA DE REVISTAS
Julio 11 de 1945

EUROPA DEBE UNIRSE



EL VETERANO e ilustre estadista británico Mr. Winston Churchill en tres momentos de su trascendental discurso pronunciado en la ciudad de La Haya, al efectuarse el "Congreso Pan-Europeo" para lograr la unión occidental como base de la mutua defensa de los países respectivos en caso de nueva guerra.

Por Edward HULTON.

MIENTRAS termina la primavera y llega el verano, Europa espera la salvación y una nueva y gran política, ya que es imposible que siga sufriendo durante mucho tiempo en su estado actual. Todos aquellos que hayan viajado por el continente europeo recientemente, aunque hayan observado impresiones variables acerca de la alimentación y del confort, seguramente han llegado a la misma conclusión sobre la condición fundamental de Europa: debe evolucionar o perecer.

Las condiciones en los diferentes países no son completamente uniformes. Dinamarca, un país productor de alimentos, tiene naturalmente una buena cantidad de ellos. Italia, que nunca ha sido capaz de alimentarse a sí misma por entero, aunque muchas de sus industrias manufactureras están trabajando de nuevo, está amenazada por el hambre si la ayuda norteamericana no llega rápidamente.

Bélgica, desde la guerra, adoptó una política propia, y salió adelante con ella. En los días inmediatos después de la liberación, fueron tomadas temporalmente las más austeras medidas económicas; M. Gutt incluso congeló las cuentas bancarias. Pronto, sin embargo, se empezó una nueva política anti-austera; con el objeto de proporcionar al pueblo, en la medida de lo posible, las cosas buenas para la vida después de las miserias de la guerra, con la esperanza de que los buenos alimentos reconstruirían los nervios y los músculos, y una poca de alegría significaría un incentivo para poner en

marcha el mejor esfuerzo industrial. Incluso la importación de Estados Unidos de artículos "lujosos" como el nylon parece haberse agregado al estímulo.

Francia tiene también sus circunstancias peculiares. Su condición aparece más complicada, y es probablemente más áspera que la de su vecina Italia. Los italianos continúan dando la impresión de una nación que ha crecido acostumbrada a los reveses, a las derrotas, y ciertamente a la pobreza.

Los italianos han demostrado ser durante la pasada guerra, muy trabajadores, si se les ofrece un trabajo razonablemente remunerado. Francia se encuentra obviamente en un estado psicológico más doloroso. Ha dejado de ser una gran potencia, habiendo poseído la mayor fuerza militar del mundo hasta 1936; y todavía piensa en sí misma, no sólo como el centro del arte y de la pintura, sino por su "savoir vivre" y su inteligencia. Su colapso militar ante el ejército alemán en 1940, y su actual debilidad diplomática frente a Rusia, y su dependencia económica de los Estados Unidos, son profundamente amargos.

Además, la nación permanece dividida, como realmente lo ha estado siempre, al menos desde la Revolución Francesa. Hay todavía gente de la derecha que nunca ha tenido fe ninguna en gobiernos parlamentarios o constitucionales, y que todavía mira con sus ojos en busca de alguna figura militar, o algún Mesías del ala derecha, que puede ser el general De Gaulle o cualquier otro.

Hay también en Francia un considerable y más o menos perma-

nente grupo de gentes que pueden ser llamados "sans culottes" en un sentido molesto. Estas gentes, desde la muerte del líder socialista Jean Jaurès, en 1914, y el gran clima del Partido Socialista, llenaron las filas de los comunistas en grandes proporciones, pero un gran número de ellos no trabajan realmente de una manera cooperativa ni practican el auto sacrificio por el partido en ningún sentido. Muchos de ellos han ingresado al partido comunista más bien por razones económicas personales. En medio quedan, o quedaban, los constitucionales.

Habiendo notado estas diferencias en los diversos países resulta como hecho fundamental que Europa está en una condición de desgracia, y no parece tener oportunidad para encontrar su verdadero camino. La evolución está llamando a su puerta. Si este llamado no es contestado rápidamente, sucederá la putrefacción y la muerte.

En la Europa del Renacimiento, la civilización italiana estaba articulada en unas ochenta ciudades, rodeadas más tarde a ellas, rodeadas por países menos civilizados pero de un tamaño y una potencia militar mucho mayor. A pesar del ingenio de Maquiavelo, estos brillantes pero pendenciosos estados no lograron unirse. Por eso Italia se vino abajo.

La Europa occidental de hoy día, siendo todavía el centro de nuestra civilización, se encuentra a su vez articulada en unas diecisiete "estados soberanos", rodeados por países menos avanzados, ante el dilema de Rusia o los Estados Unidos, y es todavía incapaz de unirse.

REVISTA DE REVISTAS
Julio 11 de 1948

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(b)(7)(c)

July 15/48

The F. B. I.,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:-

It is reported that the
Henry Wallace Group will hold a Political
Convention in Philadelphia starting the 19th
inst. I hope that the probable group of
subversives among the politicians, may be
inspected by representatives from your
Office.

(b)(7)(c)

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10 JUL 27 1948

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62-71788-120

July 20, 1948

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INDEXED - 4

(b)(7)(c)

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated July 15, 1948, has been received and I want to thank you for making your views available to me concerning the group you mentioned. The thought occurred that you may be interested in reading the enclosed material.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

G. I. R. -2

Enclosure
How to fight Communism
Menace of Communism (reprint)

PHL:KPH

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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP13SKJC
228303

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
JUL 21 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 17 1948

RECEIVED - CIV 800

JUL 15 1948

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8-3-48

Dear Edgar:

!! Please help us prevent
crime by "slum clearance"
Crime is bred under the
poverty & slum conditions.
Let us build a strong &
healthy America

I am sure that I can get
10,000 or more people who
will pay \$25 up of this salary
in N.Y.C. for a decent home

Will you please help us
to help America?

Vote for Mr. Wallace

Give us homes & help the
aged - Build America

!! Respectfully yours

[Redacted signature block]

G.I.R.-2

(18)(17)(16)

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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP13SC/SC

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RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

52 AUG 20 1948

EX-116

162-21788-121
FBI
19 AUG 11 1948

Orlando Fla

68939

July 31-48

Dear Mr Hoover:

If Wallace and his
Saddles are not stopped now
in 48. They will stop America
way of life in 52. if not sooner.

If you are furnished the
money and men cannot your
force stop the Communists now.

Why do we Americans permit
this Wallace racket to go ~~any~~
further. We should stop them
in their tracks and oust all
the quacks out of our Government

Here is the power to you to do it.
Make the Government put up the
Cash -

Sincerely

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EX-59

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for reply
action
MRS
all

(4)(7)(C)

Henry A. Wallace

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Evening Star 4/5/48
Wash., D.C.

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

DATE: October 6, 1948

SUBJECT: VISIT TO LOS ANGELES OF
 HENRY WALLACE, PROGRESSIVE
 PARTY CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HENRY A. WALLACE

There is enclosed herewith a news clipping from the Los Angeles Herald and Express for October 1, 1948, relative to the arrival of HENRY WALLACE, Progressive Party Candidate for the Presidency.

It is noted in column 3, in describing the arrival of MRS. WALLACE, that she was met by members of the "WOMEN FOR WALLACE GROUP AND TWO F.B.I. MEN". This is an inaccurate statement for obviously no Agents were present at the arrival of MRS. WALLACE in this city.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

I have communicated with the Los Angeles Herald and Express and talked with the reporter who actually wrote the story and he informed me that he was told two men present on the station platform were "Federal men" and he assumed they were FBI men. He was informed emphatically that they were not representatives of this Bureau and he apologized for his error and stated he would be very careful about using such a designation to describe Federal investigators in the future.

Under the circumstances, no further action is contemplated. No other Los Angeles papers carried the item in this fashion.

RBH:AB
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162-71788-127
 FBI
 31 OCT 12 1948

62 OCT 14 1948

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....



Mrs. Henry Wallace, center, wife of the Progressive party presidential candidate, is shown when she arrived here by train. She was greeted by members of the "Wo-

men for Wallace," who presented her a bouquet of flowers. Mrs. Wallace came here to join her husband, who was scheduled to arrive by plane today.

—Herald-Express Photo

Wallace Arrives Here: Set To Criticize Movie Methods

His usually rumpled greying hair neatly combed and displaying a wide grin, Henry Wallace, Progressive party candidate, arrived here by chartered plane more than half an hour early today.

With him were his assistant, Lewis Frank of New York, seven other campaign workers and 13 newspapermen. Killing time over a sandwich and a cup of coffee, Wallace chatted with Elinor Kahn of San Francisco, I. P. P. director in California; Edward Mosk, Los Angeles county chairman, and Mrs. Olive MacFarlane, also of Los Angeles. Less than 50 supporters were at the field as the chartered 21-passenger plane taxied to the ramp.

"I can't talk now," Wallace told the approximately 100 supporters who had gathered by the time of his scheduled arrival. "I don't want to spoil the ticket sales for tomorrow morning." He then asked his wife

if she would like to say a word. She did. It was "No."

As the Wallaces were leaving the field in a large, black limousine, a spectator shouted:

"Why don't you go back to Russia, old 'Bubblehead'?"

To which some of his supporters retaliated:

"Why don't you go back to Germany?"

In his speech written for delivery tonight at dinner at the \$12.50 a plate, please—Wallace was to say:

1. That it is difficult to make pictures with integrity and sales appeal, especially for foreign markets, if the film industry is to "submit to the intellectual standards of films set up" by the House Committee.

2. That movie profits are "still very high" despite a "relatively sharp decline," and that the industry may be using this decline to avoid paying higher wages.

3. That the industry has

failed in some of its efforts to "grab and monopolize" foreign markets but will try again, producing ill will abroad.

4. That the studios ought not to portray Fifth avenue, New York, as the symbol of America.

He also was set to question whether America can win friends by showing other peoples how "well dressed and well fed and complacent" Americans are.

Mrs. Jo Browne Wallace, the candidate's wife, arrived here by train today. She was greeted only by five members of the "Women for Wallace" group and two F. B. I. men.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Wallace are to be guests of honor at a dinner at 8 o'clock tonight at the \$12.50 a plate, please—Wallace, with John Huston as toastmaster.

High point of the local Wallace campaign will be a mass rally at 8 p. m. tomorrow at Gilmore Stadium.

Tomorrow Wallace will head a 15-car motorcade to various sections of the city with stops to be made at 103rd street and Central avenue; Brooklyn avenue and Breed street; and Brooklyn and Indiana avenues.

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DATE 7/17/83 BY SP10SK/LC

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LOS ANGELES HERALD & EXPRESS

DATED

OCT 1 1948

ENCLOSURE

62-71788-127

8

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

"DEMOCRATIE NOUVELLE"
July, 1948

Book Reviews

TOWARD WORLD PEACE

BY HENRY WALLACE

Combining the personal opinions of the Third Party candidate in the coming presidential elections in the United States about the great problems of the present time, "Toward World Peace" constitutes from many viewpoints, a very important and a very useful contribution to the struggle for peace, for American-Soviet friendship, against the belligerent plans of the bi-partite coalition.

HENRY WALLACE places in the foreground the necessity for fighting the slightest idea that war is inevitable between the United States and the Soviet Union. He explains that the nation of Socialism and the capitalist world may exist peacefully, and that in the final analysis peace depends upon the realistic possibility of attaining a modus vivendi between the two systems. The question of learning which will triumph over the other is not decisive today, the author asserts, peaceful competition between the two will decide.

He therefore condemns the reactionary anti-Soviet policy of American imperialism, under all of its aspects, notably under that of the Truman Doctrine, and the Marshall Plan. He clearly analyzes the relation between the fact that monopolist capitalism profits greatly from the armament program, and from the propaganda in favor of the inevitability of war, and concludes on this point, that the first step with the aim of guaranteeing the peace must be the elimination of the control exercised by Wall Street over the Government, through the election of an administrative machine belonging to a new party.

WALLACE refutes a certain number of anti-Soviet arguments (?) by the warmongers. He considers that the October Revolution marked a considerable progress in the history of the world, justifies the Moscow trials against the "Nazi-Trotskyite" conspirators, correctly estimates the role of the Soviet Union in the battle for collective security prior to 1939, and recognizes the legitimacy of the Germano-Soviet Pact. When he is told that the USSR is too suspicious, he replies that this attitude is justified by history (capitalist interventions, Munichism) and by the present (policy of the United States Government).

The work by the presidential candidate also brought to the American people useful data for its struggle with regard to a great number of other points:

1st. It emphasizes the gigantic power of the monopolies in the United States, and the absolute control which they exercise over the entire economic and political life of the country.

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2nd. It unequivocally condemns the "Red Hunt," termed by him a typical Hitlerite method of preparation for Fascism, and war:

"Those who today shout: Communism! are not really afraid of Communism. What they fear is democracy."

It particularly places on guard the trade union members against the anti-Communist hysteria destined to break the labor movement.

3rd. It insists upon the necessity for defending step by step civil rights and freedoms, and it presents the elements of a program the application of which would satisfy the immediate economic demands of the working masses: wage increases, price reduction, a minimum wage; old age pensions, etc.

Nevertheless, with regard to three important questions, WALLACE advances viewpoints which can only impede the development of the struggle for peace. Thus, he repeats on his own behalf the myth about "Soviet expansionism," and makes the USSR just as responsible as the United States for world tension, without ever offering proof of his statements. Furthermore, he does not justify his acceptance of the current libels concerning Soviet pressure against neighboring states, or Communist infiltration directed by Russia. Such concepts dangerously obscure the fact that the threat to peace comes from only one side, that of American imperialism aiming at world conquest.

WALLACE evidently is not a Socialist. His book clearly shows that he is the champion of the capitalist system; his program aims at saving and perpetuating this system in the United States and elsewhere. He believes that there may be many kinds of capitalisms: a reactionary capitalism, and a democratic progressive capitalism, and that the latter may eliminate poverty, unemployment, economic crises, Fascism, and war. He prepares an outline for the prevention of economic crises, based upon the theories of KEYNES, who pretended that these crises were not the consequence of the fundamental contradictions of the capitalist regime, but only of its reactionary orientation.

We do not wish to discuss here the utopias developed by WALLACE, and establish the fact that what he calls "reactionary capitalism" is, in reality, merely the capitalism of our time. Neither is it up to us to expose the error which he committed by opposing Soviet economic democracy to the "absence of political democracy" in the USSR. We cannot demand of WALLACE that he shall be a Marxist, and know the scientific theory of the State.

This is not what is important. In a large popular party, including groups and individuals of all opinions, there exist differences on a great number of questions. With the development of the Third Party is it necessary to discuss them in a fraternal and constructive manner. What is important

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today, despite such differences, is that a solid basis for collaboration exists between all these currents of opinion for the growth of an anti-monopolist coalition ready to defend peace, and democracy. Also, that HENRY WALLACE courageously waves a banner capable of rallying large masses around progressive objectives.

M.W.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: HENRY WALLACE
SECURITY MATTER (C)

DATE: 2-28-49

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Mr. Nichols
Supp. 105-183

Memo to Boston
3/15/49 requesting
1 copy of book when
available. - OPB.

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SAC, Boston

March 15, 1949

Director, FBI

HENRY WALLACE
SECURITY MATTER - C
Your File 100-20574

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cc: Mr. Sullivan

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, BOSTON
 SUBJECT: HENRY AGARD WALLACE
 Information Concerning
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DATE: 5/4/49

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 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Ladd.....
 Mr. Nichols.....
 Mr. Rosen.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Gurnea.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Mohr.....
 Mr. Pennington.....
 Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
 Mr. Nease.....
 Miss Gandy.....

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AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

DATE 5-11-49

DATE 5-11-49

BSG/ner
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cc: New York Office

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TRANSLATION FROM CZECH

"SVETOVE ROZHLEDY" ("WORLD OUTLOOKS") Directed
by University Professor Dr. VLADIMIR PROCHAZKA

September 1948

NEW BOOK BY HENRY WALLACE

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WALLACE'S book: "TOWARD WORLD PEACE", which was published recently in New York, caused considerable commotion: for, here a man who stands at the head of a wide movement of protest, against the reactionary course of the American politics, is submitting his viewpoints.

HENRY WALLACE is one of the few American politicians who is able to appraise the international situation. The power and the constant development of the democratic camp is clear to him. Progressive circles in the USA are now assembling around WALLACE.

HENRY A. WALLACE was born on October 7, 1888 at a farm in ADAIR County in the State of IOWA. His forefathers originated from SCOTLAND and IRELAND and they came to the New World at the beginning of the 18th century. WALLACE's grandfather who was a farmer as well as a Presbyterian preacher, founded the farmers journal "WALLACE'S FARMER", which is still being published. This journal was later on edited by HENRY AGARD'S father, HARRY CANTWELL WALLACE who used to be Secretary of Agriculture to the governments of the Republican Presidents HARDING and COOLIDGE. After having finished his studies in 1910, WALLACE started his literary activity in this journal and when his father died in 1924 he became its chief editor.

While WALLACE was still a little boy his spirit and character were greatly influenced by a Negro, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, who learned from books all by himself and who, later on, became one of the greatest American scientists in the field of the origin of plants and chemistry. CARVER who has been a teacher to young HENRY, used to take his pupil for long excursions to the neighboring states where they studied botany. CARVER aroused in WALLACE love towards plants and HENRY WALLACE remained grateful to his teacher once for all.

The State of Iowa is located in the so-called corn belt of the USA. Corn is the center of everything there. Already at the age

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of 16, WALLACE was making experiments with crossing different types of corn and he succeeded in cultivating a new kind of corn which would yield more and would require a shorter time of vegetation than ever known before. This kind of corn which was called "COOPER CROSS", is at the present time the most popular one in the United States. WALLACE was also the founder of the still existing business firm which trades in high grade corn. The turnover of this firm along with its branches in Canada reaches \$10,000,000 annually. It certainly brings no small income to its owners.

At his huge farm in the State of Iowa, which spreads over 1100 acres, HENRY WALLACE is engaging himself in research work not only as to cultivating of plants but also cattle raising. Not long ago he acquired a farm of 120 acres in South Salem near New York.

WALLACE is the author of many studies on agriculture and the American policy.

("AGRICULTURE PRICES" - "AMERICA MUST CHOOSE" - "TECHNOLOGY OF CORPORATION OF GENERAL WELFARE" - "WHAT IS THE PRICE OF FREEDOM" - "CENTURY OF THE COMMON MAN")

At the beginning of the year 1932 by means of HENRY MORGENTHAU, WALLACE got acquainted with FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the then Governor of the State of New York and took part in his election campaign. When ROOSEVELT became President, WALLACE was made Secretary of Agriculture. He was one of the closest cooperators of the late President and the follower of his "New Deal".

WALLACE masters the French, Spanish and Chinese languages. When in 1944 he visited the Soviet Union he would make speeches in Russian which language he studied prior to his departure.

WALLACE had been Secretary of Agriculture for seven years and finally in 1940 he was elected Vice President of the USA. As soon as he resumed this office the functions of a Vice President got a new panel. According to the traditions until now this position was not connected with any real competence. WALLACE became some sort of an extraordinary envoy who traveled at a special order of ROOSEVELT. He visited the Latin American countries, China and India. In 1944 at ROOSEVELT's order he visited the Eastern territories of the Soviet Union. During the four weeks which he spent in the Soviet Union he visited 20 cities and numerous villages in the Far East, Siberia, the Kazakhstan and the Uzbek SSR. He visited factories, coal mines, colfarms, state farms, agriculture research stations, gold mines,

schools and museums and he interviewed numerous Soviet citizens.

Upon his return to the USA he wrote a book on Soviet Asia in which he proclaimed that it is necessary to keep on developing friendly relations between the Soviet and American people. Then WALLACE warned against the machinations of the enemies of peace, before the intrigues and provocation of warmongers. He wrote:

"The blood of our sons in the battlefields has not yet dried up but the enemies of peace are already attempting to lay foundations for the third world war. In this they must not succeed. We must make their poison harmless by following ROOSEVELT's policy and by cultivating friendship with Russia in war as well as in peace."

WALLACE's activity for peace and the international cooperation was against the will of the magnates from Wall Street. They decided to get rid of him at the time of the presidential elections in 1944.

Although ROOSEVELT requested strongly to have WALLACE nominated for Vice President at the Chicago Convention, the reactionaries of the Democratic Party forced out the so-called Missouri compromise - TRUMAN's candidacy.

In the last ROOSEVELT government WALLACE represented the functions of the Secretary of Commerce.

After ROOSEVELT's death TRUMAN became automatically President and the followers of the late President were soon removed from their positions.

WALLACE, as the last ROOSEVELT's Secretary in TRUMAN's cabinet faced energetically the adventurous policy of the government and was in favor of international cooperation. On September 12, 1946 he made a speech at the Madison Square Garden in New York which caused excitement and in which WALLACE condemned the reactionary course of the Department of State.

After his resignation WALLACE continued with his political struggle and soon stood at the head of a movement which was to form the so-called Progressive Party, and which Party named him their candidate for presidency.

In his book: "TOWARD WORLD PEACE," WALLACE submits a summary of his viewpoints on foreign and internal policy of the USA and attempts to show the direction in which international cooperation could develop.

This was sufficient to the reactionary press in the USA, to brand him as a Communist. Even the ultra-reactionaries would call

ROOSEVELT himself a Communist. In reality WALLACE emphasizes again and again that he stands on the soil of capitalism without privilege(?). The socialistic policy of the working classes, their progressive theory is strange to him. In spite of that he struggles against fascistization of the USA, against the dangerous course of two sides of the American reaction in the interior and foreign policy and in this struggle he is being supported by all progressive circles in the country.

In his new book WALLACE goes into detail about daily problems and divides them in physiologic, economic and political groups. The physiologic problem, according to his viewpoint, consists in the fact that the contemporary democracy in the United States has proven that it is not able to fulfill the hopes of the peoples. This democracy is "weak and aimless", therefore it yielded to the controls of monopolies and the military clique. WALLACE writes:

"And this military control is a prelude to a changed form of fascism, and the first step towards war." (Page 21)

WALLACE sees the fundamental economy problem in the dangerous trade policy of the USA, which sticks to the principle of the "open door" when American export is involved and recognizes merely the principle of "closed door" when import from other countries is in question. Policy of that kind can merely hasten the coming of the crisis. WALLACE thinks it still possible to postpone the calamity, if substantial amounts be appropriated for building airplanes and vessels and for armaments and other implements of destruction and on the other hand comparatively small amounts for the MARSHALL Plan. The final result, however, will be the same: an extremely difficult economic crisis, a sharp slump in the standard of living of the working class. That is the perspective which lies before the United States, regardless of whether it will be the Republican or the Democratic Party which will be in power.

The political problem, which is faced by the contemporary world, is, according to HENRY WALLACE's opinion, "the cause as well as the consequence of the economic crisis." WALLACE sees the root of the problem in the fact that the government circles of the USA, of England and the Western European states hesitate to recognize new social powers which are developing all over the world. They lean everywhere upon old obsolete reactionary elements which are being hated by the peoples.

"The Western Powers collaborate with reactionaries and the former collaborators in Greece. They flirt with fascism.... They are getting ready to build up Germany to be a bulwark against Russia." (Page 24)

Furthermore WALLACE deals with individual problems of international relationship. He writes about the existence of the so-called "trouble spots" which could become the focus of the third world war. The first group of these spots, WALLACE contends are countries where "people, who suffer from want, are driven to despair and are longing for a change". The second group takes in countries which, in view of their natural wealth or their strategic position are drawing upon themselves the attention of the Great Powers.

Characteristics of the countries of the first group is the obsolete feudal system, exhausted soil, low capacity of the working power, slavery, illiteracy, and high taxes. A large portion of land and its profit in these countries belong to a small ruling clique. WALLACE points out that the representatives of the USA are in touch with these very people.

WALLACE considers Western Germany to be one of the focus of unrest, where, reasons of strategic nature are predominant. Neither here has the American policy anything in common with the interests of the people.

"According to instructions from Washington, high ranking persons in the army and trade are reconstructing as fast as possible the heavy German industry in order that Germany may become the cornerstone of a fortress against the East. Therefore they are also renewing the old German system of cartels." (Page 106)

WALLACE ascertains that the sympathies of the people are everywhere on part of the Soviet Union which sees to all changes which answer the hopes and wishes of the people. This is where the enormous moral power of the Soviet Union rests. In the book we read:

"Russian ideas find more and more sympathies with people who suffered so long with sickness, hunger, uncertainty and misery." (Page 60)

WALLACE ascertains with horror that the Department of State can put against the policy of the Soviet government merely their course to keep up the obsolete reactionary systems for renewing of monopolies and such systems with the help of which the reactionary cliques can make use of the people.

What means can be used to uplift the falling prestige of the USA? WALLACE demands the taming down of the extreme reactionary elements in the USA, recovery and further development of democratic legislation and a sharp change of the foreign policy course. He continues:

"It is time to struggle against the reaction and the threatening military supremacy which is approaching us in the same foxy way as it sneaked into Italy and Germany in the twenties and at the beginning of nineteen thirty." (Page 86)

It is clear to WALLACE that it will be difficult to tame down the reactionaries. He calls upon the American people to get ready for a decisive struggle and that everybody should take an example from his forefathers who rebelled against the English mastery; to take an example from those who participated in the Civil War and who fought for abolishing of slavery:

"If the people wish to wrench out the political control from the hands of both of the old degenerating parties, they must clearly realize what they are fighting for; they must elect representatives and officers who will defend these matters and who cannot be, moved by threats and political reprisals." (Page 87)

The masters of the monopoly in the USA have very effective means for the defense of their privileges.

"Newspapers, radio, finance, films and key positions in industrial branches of steel, chemical industry and naphtha exploitation are in the hands of a few people who economically decide about the life and death of thousands of small businessmen and millions of farmers and workers." (Page 83)

These actual rulers of the United States destine the course of the interior policy and the foreign policy, and while doing so they are being guided merely with the respect to their own advantages. WALLACE emphasizes that profits of these people depend in most cases on whether or not a substantial budget will be available for military purposes.

"Constant endeavor to gain big amounts for arming purposes and the aggressive foreign policy will drive us into war. This pressure will not come down until we will be able to convince a great part of the commercial world that peace is more advantageous and more likely to be put up with; until we will be able to impress upon this world the meaning that their easy profits which the war perspective offers them, are suicidal." (Page 33)

WALLACE, knowing the psychology of the American profiteers, applies to them with real characteristic arguments. He wants to convince the carriers of culture of "big business" that they can have the same profit of peace as of war. He says about big banking houses:

"It would be much safer for them if they were depositing

(saving) money by means of the UNO and some international bank for the rehabilitation of the world." (Page 45)

Simultaneously HENRY WALLACE warns and makes the American industrial and financial magnates attentive of the fact that policy to the contrary can have very unfavorable results for the American capitalism. He recalls that the condition of things in the USA are by far not so favorable as the monopoly press represents them to be, and he writes:

"....The people cannot be led constantly by the American press. If the big business through stupid mistakes will cause great crisis when administering the country, then great political revolution may take place in America, regardless what viewpoint the press will take." (Page 34)

In his book, WALLACE decidedly goes out to see the improvement of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the USA. He considers it to be the most important problem of today.

WALLACE submitted several times by word of mouth as well as in writing his program how to do away with the differences in opinion between the USA and the Soviet Union. Not long ago he formulated it in an open letter to STALIN. It is known that the Soviet government received this program as a real baseline for negotiations. The total progressive world public is supporting it.

However, in Washington at the present time, the enemies of international cooperation are giving the leading tone. In his book, WALLACE points them out synonymously. Since 1933 he has been a member of the American Cabinet and later on the Vice President of the USA; therefore, as an eyewitness, he can state facts which characterize political tendencies of the ruling upper ranks. WALLACE writes about the unchanged anti-Soviet viewpoint of the reactionary American circles which support the fascist regimes, wherever they appear.

WALLACE most decidedly and sharply turns against TRUMAN's doctrine and the MARSHALL Plan. He develops his own plan of relief for the European countries which suffered by war. This plan would be carried out by the organs of the UNO. He would give an annual credit of five billions of dollars for these European states for the period of ten years. This credit would not be allowed to be connected with any conditions which by any means could limit the national independence of these countries.

In his book WALLACE submits a program of the Third Party he is leading. As to the foreign policy he is against the line which is leading towards war; he is in favor of international collaboration and

mutual agreement with the Soviet Union; as to the internal policy he is in favor of the struggle of democratic freedom within the frame of the American constitution, he is in favor of lowering the prices, doing away with the anti-labor TAFT-HARTLEY bill; he is in favor of improving the public education and he objects to class discrimination.

WALLACE's success in the election campaign prove that this program meets with support of the waste masses of the American people.

One has to remark that WALLACE's book gives evidence in several places how the author imagines some of the things in a naive and Utopian way. Here especially comes the idea that there is the possibility of creating in the USA the "progressive capitalism" and that it is possible to "reform" capitalism. In other places it is evident how deeply rooted some of the prejudices against the Soviet Union are. Even WALLACE subdues to them sometime. For instance he speaks about some sort of "fear" of the Soviet Union before the Western Powers and the "isolation" on the part of the Soviet Union.

In spite of these weak spots the new WALLACE's book helps the American reader to orient himself in the world situation and helps him to understand where the actual reasons for the tense situation of the present world rests. WALLACE's program distinguishes itself also for the fact that it represents a wide platform upon which at present the progressive powers of the USA are united.

The American people, like the people of other nations, are thirsting for peace. The feeling that, they must defend their democratic rights against the attacks of rapacious monopoly masters, is penetrating deeper and deeper. The increasing self-consciousness of masses gives new strength to the movement which is led by WALLACE; this strength will have considerable influence at the November Presidential elections. No matter what the result of the elections will be, the democratic powers which are now uniting themselves in the United States, will also in the future play an important role in the political life of the USA.

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DATE

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Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT
HENRY A. WALLACE

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Office Memorandum : UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Boston
 SUBJECT: HENRY A. WALLACE
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 5, 1950 4/12-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1Gskjc 228303

The following information is provided the Bureau and New York for informative purposes with respect to the activities of the above-named individual who appeared at Boston, Mass., on March 29, 1950. The Boston Globe, a newspaper published at Boston, Mass., in its edition of March 30, 1950, advised that former Vice President HENRY A. WALLACE had addressed an audience of 1,000 students at Boston University, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the Boston University Student Assembly On Public Affairs. It indicated that he was welcomed to the University by Dr. DANIEL L. MARSH, President, who stated that although it was not an official B. U. meeting, WALLACE was not a Communist "and one can hate and despise Communism and still wholeheartedly welcome HENRY WALLACE to the campus, as I do today."

The following represents the newspaper summary of WALLACE's remarks:

"WALLACE said the time has come for Four-Power talks among the United States, Britain, Russia and the 'New China' which would be 'designed to strengthen the United Nations' by discussing the points mentioned in WALLACE's open letter to Stalin in 1948 and 'his reply to me, as a preliminary to agreement on a really comprehensive United Nations Point Four program to build One World, not two worlds.'

"Says CHURCHILL Stand Reversed - 'After the underbrush has been cleared away, and the basis for agreement has been outlined,' WALLACE said, 'there should be a meeting of Truman, Attlee, Stalin and Mao Tze-tung.

"The same Churchill who did so much to start the United States on the path of the cold war at Fulton, Mo., suddenly deserted his own brain child and now wants the United States, Britain and Russia to talk peace. He now sees what I saw in my letter to Truman in 1946--namely, what it means to be living in a world where two countries have the atom bomb.

"I believe the only safety for the United States is to serve the world. If we approach the problem from the standpoint of either exploitation or domination we shall disappear from the international scene as certainly as all the other conquerors.

"United States Position 'Weaker' - 'The same statement applies to the Soviet Union, insofar as it may attempt domination or exploitation.

"At the moment, the United States is probably in a weaker position than the Soviet Union because we have relied so heavily on the force of the

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TFM/jas

100-20574

205 NOV 4 1964

65 APR 13 1950

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

EX - 62

FBI

62 - 71788 - 136
Awar
Loren

CC: New York

Director, FBI - 2 -

"atomic bomb, and in an atomic bomb world the Russian geographic position is superior to ours.

"Point Four, as now being proposed by the Truman Administration, will be inevitably looked upon by most nations as American imperialism. Unless Russia is a member of the new World Bank and contributes her prorata share based on her national income, the scheme for world-wide industrial expansion in One World will not work."

As indicated above, this material is being provided the Bureau and New York Offices for informative purposes.

TFM/jas
100-20574

CC: New York

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN 62-71788

DATE: 7-31-50

SUBJECT: ~~WALLACE~~
HENRY A. WALLACE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office there is being transmitted herewith a newspaper article reflecting an interview with HENRY A. WALLACE concerning his split with the Progressive Citizens of America, as reflected in the 7-23-50 issue of the Bridgeport Sunday Herald published in Bridgeport, Conn.

JFS:NK
100-12441

Encl. att.

cc: New York (encl.)

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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1 GSK/DC
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EX-13

63 AUG 14 1950

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AUG 8 1950

EX-13

Wallace Expects to

Korea Split with Party Doesn't End His Ties

By ETHEL BECKWITH

In two hours' talk with Henry A. Wallace at his house across the state line in South Salem, N. Y., I could not get him to admit that he has changed since he was buddies with Paul Robeson and the pet speaker of The Daily Worker.

What's more, he will go on as the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in '52.

He will stand again as the idol of the fugitives from major parties.

But what will he stand for?

This and other questions to the "new" Wallace—the one who announced last week "When my

See editorial on Page 32.

country is at war and the UN sanctions that war, I am for my country and the UN," brought their answers eventually.

Wallace is a man of granite—it's one of the Yankee traits that draws his admirers. This also makes him tough to interview.

RED FRINGE SORE

We'll come to the 38th parallel, but first the prospects of the Progressives.

There is no doubt that the party will be Red-purged.

To judge by the red-eyed letters he showed this reporter, Wallace has lost his Communist fringe.

His big difference with Truman in '52 will be on two points:

1. For no longer emitting the 450-million population of Communist China from the UN table.
2. For laying a basis for peace by consulting and gaining the confidence of the common man in all future diplomatic policy.

What's become of him?

Wallace replied: "Our foreign policy has forgotten him. Until he is considered in all countries, we will have Koreans."

He began reading to us from his pile of mail and wires.

Got up at 5 A. M. to tackle it, he said. All powerful, flaming.

Some of his party denounce him as a traitor, a political Pearl Harbor.

Some joyously welcome the sound of Hen-ree's "Coming, Mother!"

The Daily Worker calls him "Wall Street huckster."

A woman in Georgia writes, "So you have slipped into the silly little arms of Truman. Betrayer! You have set the fight for human rights back 100 years."

He knows that he has lost the Communists — he sighs, rather than laughs.

The paper's his statement has made sympathizers how hard it will be to make peace with Moscow.

LOVED BY LEAGUERS

When he told The Herald "I am not disillusioned with the party," he seemed to walk straight into the hands of these critics who call him mystic.

"I enjoy the fine friendships in the Progressives," he said, in the face of the fact just learned by The Herald that his national committee has given him the North Korean treatment as follows:

Of the 100 members of this group, 32 attended a meeting in New York at which Wallace first voiced his pro-war stand.

Thirty members were denounced

by this news but chose not to vote.

Only two voted immediately with Wallace: Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale Law School and Clark Foreman of the Southern Conference on Human Rights.

After this chilling which could have disillusioned anyone, I'm sure the granite Henry Agar, his wing broke and from there gave the news wires his story that either kill or reactivate his place in American politics.

Wallace said, "I'll tell you why I have not changed. It would be idiotic and hypocritical not to defend an American ward, what South Korea is. But the fighting is temporary."

"The big question is what we will do after getting back to the 38th parallel."

"Which today seems a long way off," the reporter commented.

"I know," Wallace said looking out somberly toward one of his hills. "It's bad and for that reason I do not wish to criticize Pres. Truman, Acheson or anyone else."

ROOSEVELT PRESENT

Pretty Mrs. Wallace brought in some sherry and cookies to cheer us up.

Quintin David, upstairs, woke from his nap and began to babble melodiously, while the French people named Brutus (Brutus apparently changed) curled at Wallace's feet.

Near the former vice president, a bust of FDR and a large photo of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Wallace said "I intend to do everything I can for peace. I can't believe that Truman is so naive that he expects to spurn Red China with 450-million people while Moscow sits at UN."

He looks that South Korea was not expected to last.

Bpt. Sunday Herald
Bpt. Post
Bpt. Telegram
Danbury News-Times

Date 7-23-50
Submitted by New Haven Office

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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1 BSK/JO
228303

2 photostats

Wallace Expects to Run Again in 1952

Korea Split with Party Doesn't End His Ties

By ETHEL BECKWITH

In two hours' talk with Henry A. Wallace at his home across the state line in South Salem, N. Y., I could not get him to admit that he has changed since he was hounded with Paul Robeson and the pit speaker of The Daily Worker.

What more, he will go on as Wallace replied: "Our foreign policy has forgotten him, but he is considered in all countries."

He began, reading to me from his pile of mail and when he got up at 5 A. M. to tackle it he said: "All powerful, finally, Korea of the party assumes him as a traitor, a political traitor."

Korea joyfully welcome the sound of Wallace's "Cauldron Mother!"

The Daily Worker calls him "Wall Street lackey."

A woman in Georgia, writing, "You have slipped into the ally little area of Truman. Be- trust! You have set the right by human rights back 100 years."

He knows that he has lost the Communists — he might rather than laugh.

The point: "The statement has made syndicates very hard it will be to make peace with Moscow."

When he told The Herald "I am not" distinguished with the party," he seemed to walk straight into the hands of those critics who call him a traitor.

"I enjoy so, A. J. and one friend- ally in the Progressives," he said, in the face of the fact that he had by The Herald that his national committee has given him the North Korean treatment to the boys!

Of the 100 members of the

by the same day, does not, to

Only two small immediately with Wallace, Mr. Thomas L. Burton of 3101 Lenox Road and

Charles F. Stevens of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

After the calling which could have disillusioned anyone, I said that the greater Henry A. J. he would have left them there, give the very same as they that are either left or withdrawn the place in American politics.

Wallace said: "I'll tell you why I have not changed. It would be to be called an American word that South Korea is. But the right- ing is temporary."

The big question is what he will do after getting back to the with parallel.

"Which today means a long way off," the reporter commented.

"I know," Wallace said looking out calmly toward one of his hills. "It's bad and for that reason I do not wish to criticize Truman, Truman, Acheson or any- one else."

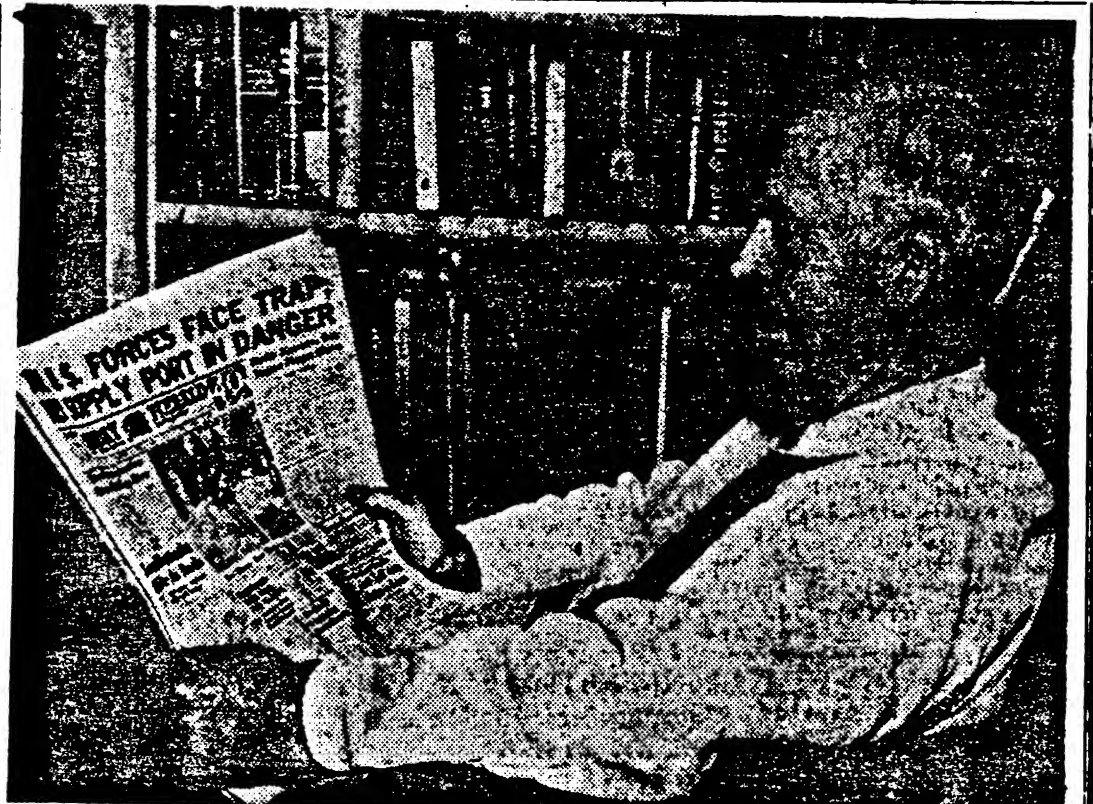
REAGANIAN PRINCIPLE: Pretty Mrs. Wallace brought in some daisy and clematis to cheer us up.

Grandson David, smiling, wrote from his nap and began to babble moderately while the P. T. A. popular named Britain (prince of the people's dignity) caught up with her.

Heard the former vice president, a bout of JDR and a Larry show of Spencer, however.

Wallace said: "I hoped to do everything I can for peace. I can't believe that Truman is so naive that he expects to spare and China with 600-million peo-

ple."



"THIRD MAN" . . . Henry A. Wallace, the third party's hope, eyes Herald story of his atomic switch pro-war, while he gives our staffer an exclusive interview at his farm near Ridgefield.

embrace Syngman Rhee for whom Wallace has little respect. Rhee is corrupt, lost his congressmen, and since then has been making trouble.

Wallace suspects Rhee might have provoked the North, while being convinced that Moscow is behind the attack.

"The thing we have to remember, when this present"—he sighed heavily—"sorrow is over, is that the prestige of both Russia and the U. S. must be respected if we are ever to have a meeting ground.

"Yes, I believe that this is possible. It's got to be. Hold on to this, talk with the common man and prove to him that our intentions are peace, and we'll have it."

After our side has reached the 38th parallel, said the mystical side of Wallace, all Korea should hold an election under UN auspices.

"Suppose they vote Communist?"

"Then it's the people's choice," he said.

Date _____

Submitted by New Haven Office

— Bpt. Sunday Herald
— Bpt. Post
— Bpt. Telegram
— Danbury News-Times

2

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-71788, Serial 138

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

0-28
 Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

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 DATE 5/17/83 BY SPICER/STC
 228303

G. I. R. -1

Hogard

HENRY A. WALLACE BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES FACES ITS GRAVEST PERIL
 FROM RUSSIA'S AMBITION TO "DOMINATE THE WORLD."
 THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT SAID IN A SPEECH HERE YESTERDAY THAT
 WHEN HE RAN FOR PRESIDENT ON THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY TICKET TWO YEARS
 AGO HE FELT THAT RUSSIA "GENUINELY WANTED PEACE SO SHE COULD DEVELOP
 HER OWN VAST AREAS UNDISTURBED."
 "TODAY," HE ADDED, "I AM CONVINCED THAT RUSSIA IS OUT TO DOMINATE
 THE WORLD."

12/4--JL1055A

*"Old bubble head" has
 at last seen the light
 but all too late!"*

162-71788-139
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30 DEC 12 1950

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

2-6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *Wm*
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: *Henry Wallace*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: October 17, 1951

THIS IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1GSCJ

Jay Sourwine called me rather urgently on the afternoon of October 17th and stated Henry Wallace was presently testifying and the Committee had received information that in 1943 or 1944 Wallace met a subversive agent in Philadelphia and that the subversive agent asked Wallace for additional data on the atomic bomb; that Wallace is reported to have said to the subversive agent that he had gotten the U235 for the agent and that should be enough. Sourwine wondered if this was true and whether we could give them the name of the agent.

Mr. Belmont had a quick check made on the incident and the only possibility he could come up with was that this might have referred to some connection with Wallace and Boris Pregel who frequently was in contact with Wallace, although there is no indication of any meetings in Philadelphia.

I advised Sourwine that we could not readily identify an incident such as he described but that it was public knowledge that Wallace and Pregel were close.

Later on Supervisor Dissly located a letter which Bill Borden of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy sent me on June 22, 1951, transmitting a copy of a communication directed to Senator Knowland by C. M. Bertolotto, who in turn transmitted a summary of informal data volunteered by S. Young White which referred to Boris Pregel. In this material there is an indication that Corporation No. 1, formed by Henry Wallace, former Vice-President of the United States, "acquired 100 kilos of straight commercial uranium which it sold to corporation No. 2. Somewhere between the first and final corporation this material became U-235."

This still does not fit the description of the information furnished by Sourwine, and I suggest we take no further action unless we get a further call from Sourwine.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Belmont

LBN:CMC

ADDENDUM, LBN:CMC, 10-18-51

RECORDED - 26

NOV 1 1951

This morning Eva Adams, Senator McCarran's Administrative Assistant, called and stated she was a little bit concerned over

67 NOV 9 1951

the report from Sourwine that we had nothing on this incident. She stated she was somewhat fearful this might become an issue and wondered if we would not check further because information had been given to the Committee indicating that we did have this information alleging that Wallace had contacted a suspected Soviet agent in Philadelphia; that this suspected agent had requested information on the atom bomb; Wallace declined to furnish information stating he had furnished 235, and that was enough. She further stated this same agent was supposed to have rather consistently been with Wallace and was with Wallace in Miami prior to the Philadelphia meeting, sometime in 1941 or 1942.

I told her we still had not been able to identify an incident such as described. She then asked if there were any incidents involving contacts with suspected agents. I asked her if her source of information was originally connected with the old Manhattan Engineers District. She stated frankly she did not know but doubted it. She then asked if the name of a prominent Philadelphia organizer meant anything. I told her I could not follow her on this. I asked her if she could not please try to get more identifying details if we are supposed to have the information so we can check and double-check.

In the meantime it is suggested the Security Division check further on this.

Miss Adams subsequently called back and said that she had talked to the Senator and he told her to tell me the alleged conversation between Wallace and the suspected subversive agent came from "a telephone conversation." I told Miss Adams that I was more certain than ever that some other agency had done this. She had no further information but is trying to get further information and told me confidentially that she wants us to be absolutely certain that we do not have it because of representations which have been made to the Senator.

I told her if it did come from a tap we could not furnish the information because this would be a violation of the law. She stated if we did have it, however, we could indicate something about the incident. I told her would have to wait and see.

*There was no reason to raise this point
it only tends to irritate the Senator.
Get after this at once. I want
no evasion. Try & find out
what it is.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: MC CARRAN COMMITTEE

DATE: October 19, 1951

With reference to the information communicated to me by Jay Sourwine and Eva Adams pertaining to an alleged conversation which Henry Wallace had with a subversive agent in Philadelphia wherein Wallace was asked for information pertaining to the atomic bomb, which he declined to give, stating he had already given 235, I talked to Sourwine last night with a view of trying to get more identifying data. Sourwine stated that he simply did not have any additional data and in the course of the conversation he stated, "I of course wouldn't say that the source was Don Surine."

Since Surine discusses just about everything he knows with Ed Nellor, I asked Nellor if he had heard any rumors about allegations of a meeting between Wallace and some subversive agent in Philadelphia. Nellor stated he hadn't, however, he would call Surine and see if he had heard anything. He called back shortly thereafter and said Surine stated he had never heard of any such rumors.

This morning, Nellor stated he had asked Courtney Owens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities if he had heard of any such rumors. Owens told him he had heard a rumor around the Hill and he believes Matthew Cuetic had discussed a meeting between Henry Baldwin, Henry Wallace, and Leo Kritsky (ph.) who was supposed to have been a Soviet agent and who was now out of the country and was connected with the American Slav Congress.

I furnished this information to Mr. Belmont in order that an additional check could be made.

In talking to Eva Adams this morning I told her we had a large group of people work all night reviewing several hundred files and I asked if there was any possibility of getting further identifying data. I asked if there was any possibility of putting us in touch with their informant since their informant seemed to be so specific in referring to the Bureau as having information, stating Mr. Ladd would have it at his fingertips. She asked if I had talked to Mr. Ladd.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Belmont
 LBN:CMC

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DATE 5/11/83 BY SP/BJC/COO

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67 NOV 9 1951

I told her I had and he didn't recall any such incident. She suggested we simply drop the matter. I told her we had better check it out as it might come up again and we must try to find the answer. She stated it came from two sources and she agreed we should try to find the basis for it. She stated one of the sources volunteered the information to the Senator. She said she had her fingers crossed on the other source. She stated she would see the Senator at the earliest opportunity and would let me know.

I checked back with her during the course of the day and she had heard nothing further, however she had heard it was supposed to be common knowledge among several agents. I told her we had checked and the people working on espionage matters simply could not find any information with which to substantiate this allegation.

Keeps after this. We
must nail it down.

H.

✓
HBR

Memor. T. Dir.
10/20/51
KWD

STANDARD FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : D. M. LADD *pl*
SUBJECT: HENRY A. WALLACE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 20, 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1GSK/JC
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Ladd _____
Clegg _____
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Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson dated October 17, 1951, regarding information received from Jay Sourwine, that Henry Wallace in 1943 or 1944 met a subversive agent in Philadelphia and that the subversive agent asked Wallace for additional data on the atomic bomb. Wallace is reported to have said to the subversive agent that he had gotten the U-235 for the agent and that that should be enough. In connection with the above, you instructed that we try and find out about the above incident.

On October 19, 1951, Courtney Owens of the House Committee on Un-American Activities advised Mr. Nichols that the above incident may involve testimony furnished by former Bureau informant Matthew Cvetic before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding a meeting between Wallace, Beany Baldwin, and Leo Krzycki in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ed Helton who informed

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

KWD:mes

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NOV 1 1951

57 NOV 9 1951

*Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
10/20/51
LADD*

Q. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

[REDACTED] (e)
[REDACTED] (7)
[REDACTED] (d)

[REDACTED] (b)
[REDACTED] (7)
[REDACTED] (d)

Bureau files also reflect that the publication, "The Slavic American" published by the American Slav Congress in the Summer of 1948, on page 4 has a photograph of Krzycki and Henry Wallace during their attendance at the Convention of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia in July, 1948.

Matthew Cvetic testified before the Un-American Activities Committee February 21 to 23, 1950, at which time he reported that he was approached by Wallace and his political manager, C. B. (Beany) Baldwin on November 11, 1947, in a Pittsburgh hotel room. He stated that he was accompanied by George Wuchinich, an official of the American Slav Congress, which was described by Cvetic as "Moscow inspired and directed." Cvetic reported that Wallace and Baldwin discussed setting up the "New Progressive Party."

Acting Chairman Walter of the House Committee on Un-American Activities asked Cvetic if Wallace and Baldwin had been aware that Cvetic and Wuchinich were Communists. Cvetic replied that the question was not raised but that there had been a big expose in the Pittsburgh Press and that

both Wuchinich and himself were known Communist Party leaders in Pittsburgh. In addition, he stated that local Progressive Party leaders knew that they were Communist Party members. (HCUA Report - [REDACTED] (b)(7)(d))

Re Reference to Atomic Energy:

Cvetic further testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in February, 1950, regarding the Committee's inquiry on whether he had discussed with Steve Nelson, (Communist Party leader for the State of Pennsylvania) Russia's knowledge of atom secrets. Cvetic reported: "In so far as the atom secret, I always thought it was the better part of discretion not to ask any questions concerning espionage of the atomic bomb." However, he quoted Steve Nelson as having stated after the announcement of the atomic bomb explosion in Russia: "We have the atomic bomb now and the enemy won't be in such a [REDACTED] hurry to start a war." Cvetic stated that the word "enemy" referred to the United States.

The Pittsburgh Office advised that their files had failed to reflect that the above information had been previously reported by Cvetic to their office during the time he was a Bureau informant.

The testimony failed to indicate any other reference to atomic energy information.

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

(b)(7)(c)

(b)(7)(d)

Regarding Original Incident:

It is not known whether or not the incident referred to by Courtney Owens is identical with that originally reported by Jay Sourwine. In an effort to identify the incident, over 2,000 files on Henry Wallace were reviewed. In addition, 10 cartons of material received from General Groves on a confidential basis in 1946 on Boris Pregel were reviewed. The Manhattan Engineer District material on Boris Pregel contained numerous logs reflecting telephone conversations between Pregel and various individuals, including Wallace. None of the logs or files reviewed reflect information regarding a meeting between Wallace and a subversive agent in Philadelphia. The possibilities of locating the incident in Bureau files on the basis of the information now available have been exhausted.

RECOMMENDATION:

The incident involving Matthew Cvetic, Beany Baldwin, Wallace, and Krzycki appears to relate to the testimony involving the American Slav Congress held in Pittsburgh in November, 1947. If deemed advisable, it is recommended that further inquiries be made by Mr. Nichols, on the basis of the above information, to determine if the above incident relates to the Pittsburgh meeting or whether additional identifying data is available which would enable a further search of the Bureau's files.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Wm*

DATE: October 20, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: HENRY WALLACE

While talking to Senator McCarran on other matters after having talked to Miss Adams about the situation, I advised the Senator of the thoroughness of our check in an effort to identify the alleged incident of Wallace's contacting a subversive agent in Philadelphia in 1943 or 1944 and in Miami in 1941 regarding the atom bomb. I told the Senator we had not been able to identify any such incident, that if any incident had occurred we felt that we should immediately get to work on it. I asked the Senator if there was anyway whereby they could furnish us more information so we could start the investigation.

The Senator stated he appreciated everything we had done but they simply could not tell us who their informant was. I asked if it would be possible for them to talk to their informant further to try to get further details. He stated I should talk to Miss Adams the first of the week but they just couldn't identify the informant.

I told the Senator that we of course were not concerned with the informant. He stated he thought we had done all we could do and they were satisfied if we had the information we would give them some indication. I told the Senator he could rest assured on that point.

CC - Mr. Ladd

CC - Belmont

LBN:mb

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[REDACTED]

(e)
(7)
(d)

OK. We must try to run this
down.

H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : Mr. Nichols
 SUBJECT: HENRY WALLACE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1GSC88

November 23, 1951

Tolson
 Ladd
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 Glavin
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Harbo
 Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Gandy

Handwritten initials and notes:
 (18)
 (17)
 (14)
 Bump
 TUE

G.I.R.-5

I will discuss this matter further with Eva Adams and see if I can get anything more out of her.

LBN:MP

RECORDED - 26

ADDENDUM; LBN:hmc; 10/24/51

NOV 1 1951

I talked to Miss Adams about the foregoing matter further yesterday. She told me that they had done everything

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 61 NOV 9 1951

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October 23, 1951

they possibly could to get further details on the allegations pertaining to the contacts between Wallace and the subversive agent in Philadelphia but they were unable to secure anything further.

She further told me in confidence that their source was a Democratic Senator who is anti-McCarthy but who is also anti-Communist. She went to the Senator to see if he would talk to us and when he declined Senator McCarran went to him and talked pretty bluntly about making statements like this without giving a bill of particulars. He declined to permit them to advise us of his identity, declined to talk to us personally and stated that there was no further information he had, although he understood that the matter was one of common knowledge in Baltimore. Miss Adams could not see where Baltimore enters the picture nor can I.

She stated that we certainly had done far more than we were required to do and she was certain the Senator will not be talking about the matter further. I told her, nevertheless, that if they could pursue the matter further we would appreciate it.

I see no other course now but to drop the matter at this point.

Agree
Wm.

✓

Wm.

How to save Capitalism

Address by Henry A. Wallace before the Greater Buffalo
Advertising Club, May 27, 1952

Two world wars and the rise of labor as a powerful political force have destroyed Old Fashioned Capitalism. Graduated income taxes and heavy estate taxes make it impossible any longer to build up vast hereditary fortunes. A century of restless growth impulse has passed out of our American life, never to return. The kind of free enterprise our grandfathers knew has disappeared as certainly as the buffalo from the western plains.

Whatever the faults of Old Fashioned Capitalism, it did enable us to exploit the resources of this country in record breaking time. Anglo-Saxon traditions combined with unparalleled resources coming together at a most fortunate moment in history when science had suddenly unlocked new sources of power, enabled man in this blessed land of ours to become 15 times as productive as the average man of the rest of the world. Old Fashioned Capitalism was one of the causes of America's rise to enormous productivity and therefore to world power. Psychologically speaking there was much in common between the religious doctrine of the sacredness of the individual human soul, political democracy and capitalism. Feudalism had denied all three and as a result Feudalism had no growth impulse. Today we are involved as participants in a great struggle with a New Feudalism which also denies the sacredness of the individual human soul, the value of political democracy, and the usefulness of capitalism in any form.

The Stalinism which the USA so fears is totalitarian Russian Imperialism which binds individuals to their jobs and controls their movements and thoughts as effectively as any ancient feudalism. In its inward essence Stalinism is a breath out of the past rather than the wave of the future. It is selfish, grasping, cruel, materialistic and conspiratorial. But Stalinism has one great capacity which neither the ancient feudalism nor we in the USA have possessed in any great degree- the ability to exploit as a result of close personal contact, the needs and aspirations of the poverty stricken masses and minorities in the crowded and backward areas of the world. The Stalinists hold out the bait of free land to the tenant and farm worker in all the areas of the world where the farms are small and poor and the people earn less than 5 percent as much as our workers earn in the USA. Fully half the people of the world fall in this category. Everywhere along the southern border of the iron curtain the hungry millions look north and raise the question as to whether communism would not be better than what they have. Talking the language of hate to the illiterate, the hungry and the landless during the period of post war confusion, the communists have had striking though probably temporary success. From now on we may expect a world war to shake the existing order to its very foundations. World War I and II destroyed the Capitalism of our grandfathers. World War III if it comes will probably destroy Communism because it has become so static and outdated both in its methods and aspirations.

The problem now is to build a New Capitalism which will not only release the maximum of creative energy in the USA but will also out-compete Communism for the affections of the bread-hungry, land-hungry millions. Such a Capitalism can be built but it will require more planning between government, business, labor and agriculture than was practiced under the Capitalism of our fathers. Under conditions created by two world wars and one great depression the question is whether these four great, organized forces will engage in competitive racketeering for individual benefit or cooperative planning for the Welfare of the USA and the World. Please do not misunderstand me- I do not believe in a planned economy. A planned economy inevitably means totalitarianism and the loss of one liberty after another. We shall never have a planned economy in the USA unless a great war or a great depression produces such misery that in our desperation we cry out for extreme measures. The problem of the New Capitalism is to engage in sufficient planning at the key spots to prevent

69 JUN 23 1952

excessive unemployment and the impact of either rapid inflation or deflation. In this connection the Employment Act of 1946 with its Council of Economic Advisers to the President and its transmittal of Quarterly reports to the Congress can be of the utmost significance in preparing the way for an adequate but not a dangerous type of planning. Under conditions of vast military expenditure it is obvious that destructive inflation can be avoided only by price, wage and profit controls so onerous as to be utterly objectionable to farmers, workers and business men. There must be either an excessive control of all economic factors or fantastically high taxation if deficit financing is to be avoided. Farmers, workers and business men are certain that excessive controls will prevent the rapid expansion in production which is so necessary for the war effort. The official spokesmen for these three groups no matter how plausible their arguments may be, are usually quite oblivious to the effect which their efforts have on the General Welfare. The Government's efforts to expand production without inflation inevitably create hard feelings in times like these when governmental expenditures so greatly exceed governmental income. The tightening up process has just begun because the great increase of outgo over income has just started. Fundamentally the fault is not with the farmers, workers or business men. Each group is doing a splendid job in a technical sense. Certainly no workers or farmers are as productive as ours. No factory management is as skillful. The guilty party is a world situation of universal mistrust which causes so many of the great nations of the world to devote the major part of their budgets to destructive purposes. Vast as our military expenditure is in the USA it is undoubtedly true that our resources and productivity are such that we are carrying the load easier than anyone else. If the burden is almost intolerable for us, think what it must be for England and France. Think what it must be in the Iron curtain countries where the burden of excessive militarism reaches a magnitude which has the most inhuman repercussions. We hear enough from those who have escaped from Russia to realize that the whole population from Czechoslovakia to China must be boiling with the most intense resentment because of impossibly high prices, government controls and iron clad restrictions of all private liberties. The hatred of Russia in Poland and China where the distrust of Russia has a long background must be especially great as the crushing burden of the vast iron curtain armament effort interferes with everything which human beings cherish. While there is fear among large segments of the population in western Europe that the American foreign policy will bring war, while there is growing hatred of us in Latin America, and while there is considerable distrust of us in the highly nationalistic Mohammedan nations and even in India, - the fact remains that the peoples in our orbit of influence are happier than those now being ground under the iron heel of Russian Imperialism. Unfortunately many millions of workers in our area enjoy a standard of living less than that which they had before World War II. In most Latin and Arab countries there is no enforceable income tax fairly applied and in many countries there is a tradition of graft which enables those in power to profit enormously at the expense of an exceedingly ignorant, hungry, disease ridden peasantry. Russia has her Achilles heel. She relies too much on the iron hand of the secret police, the terror of the informer and the concentration camp. We can never out-compete Russia in this kind of thing no matter how much we may cooperate with totalitarian and corrupt regimes. At the moment there is a race going on between the misery of peoples in two worlds living close to the iron curtain. Except in Czechoslovakia these peoples have never known the meaning of the words "democracy" and "freedom". What most of them are interested in is food to eat and land to work. They don't give a hang about Russian Communism or American Democracy. Above everything they fear war, loss of job or land, starvation and the concentration camp. All of these things are vivid to them. More and more as they see Russia and the USA engaging in an armament race which increases their misery, they come to hate both the great powers. Out of this mounting misery and hate, out of this tendency for population to outrun the food supply can come the destruction of both Russian Communism and American Capitalism.

There is only one way to save American Capitalism and that is to lead the free world in expanded trade and production of peace time goods. It was this program

which I set forth repeatedly in 1941, 1942 and 1943 only to have it called, "globaloney", "TVA's on the Danube", "Milk for Hotentots", and "Wallace's International Milk Route". In April of 1947 speaking to 150 members of the French Chamber of Deputies I advocated the expenditure of \$5 billion a year for ten years through the UN for the purpose of building up the devastated and backward areas. This idea was denounced as fantastically expensive and impractical. Yet today we in the USA are spending for defense 10 times as much annually as I advocated spending for construction. At the moment we have no other alternative but it is still not too late to start gradually on the program which I began to advocate more than ten years ago. Each member nation could agree to reduce its arms budget by one per cent and to use that one per cent through the UN to halt misery in those parts of the world where the farms are so small and poor and the techniques are so backward and the capital is so limited that it is impossible for a family to earn more than \$100 a year even by working 14 hours a day seven days a week. In the present state of world affairs Russia and her satellites would probably refuse to come along. Nevertheless she should be given the opportunity to accept or refuse. If it is impossible to work the plan through the UN the US should apply the following plan by herself. I can assure you that \$1 spent in this way will do more to preserve capitalism in the USA than \$10 spent for armaments. In brief the heart of the plan is as follows:-

Have the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN empowered to enter into contracts with the crowded and under-developed nations of the world to set up a system of supervised loans to small farmers. This is a type of program which has been used successfully by Nelson Rockefeller's American International Association in Venezuela and Brazil. Contracts were made with the Venezuelan and Brazilian governments under which the American International Association stood the cost of the supervision and trained local supervising personnel while the local banks furnished the money for the loans. Heretofore the local banks had refused loans to the farm people at the bottom of the pile because there was no supervision by competent technicians. Now the banks have found that loans supervised by AIA technicians are their safest loans. Moreover in areas where Communism was making inroads because of hopeless misery, the technique of supervised loans completely changed the picture in one year. New techniques and capital at reasonable rates of interest have increased productivity by 50 per cent in one year. In some communities the profit has been increased five-fold. Repayments on loans have begun before they were due and there is every indication that 95 per cent of the loans will be repaid. This checks with the experience we had in the Farm Security Administration when I was Secretary of Agriculture. Back in the Thirties we would loan typically \$500 to enable a man to rent a farm and acquire the necessary tools, seed and fertilizers. Typically the loan supervisor would service 150 to 200 farmers. Usually a lady trained in home economics would service the same families, helping them with suggestions as to how to can 100 quarts of fruits and vegetables for each member of the household. These were families which wanted to farm but which were on relief because of the depression of the early Thirties. The technique of hooking technological supervision with the necessary credit worked wonders. Ninety per cent of the loans were paid off in spite of the fact that the fundamental criterion was helping human beings who were down and out to start helping themselves again. In other words we were not making what would normally be called bankable loans. However the clients did know that we expected the loans to be paid off and on the whole they did a remarkable job of returning the money with interest to the federal treasury. Some of the top men who administered that program are now with Nelson Rockefeller and are finding that the same methods which worked in the USA also work in Venezuela and Brazil and that they will undoubtedly work any place in the world where there are families who want to farm but are short on both capital and technique. There is no more constructive way to use American capital abroad than through a program of supervised loans to small farmers in the crowded and under-developed areas of the world. Frankly I would advocate that the money for the principal of the loans come from local banks so far as possible. Let the UN or the USA as the case may be, pay the cost of supervision and furnish about half of the supervisory personnel. The two outstanding obstacles to the program

at present are first the difficulty in training supervisory personnel fast enough and second the high cost of supervision. At the beginning supervisory costs will be exceedingly high especially in those countries where there are neither agricultural banks nor an agricultural extension service. This is not a cheap program except in comparison with all the others. But I do say that per dollar invested, a program of supervised loans will greatly increase agricultural productivity, raise living standards, increase world trade and furnish a base for industrialization in those areas of the world which need it most. This is America's answer to the collective farm of the Communists. It is a program which has been tried out and which will work. It promotes the maximum of informed individual initiative but hooks it to capital and modern technical knowledge. There are many more details which I do not have time to go into which have been discovered by the old Farm Security Administration and the Rockefeller group in South America. Suffice it to say that time is of the essence in countries like India and Egypt. If we do not reach the small farmers of such areas fast with loans supervised by adequately trained personnel we can expect Communism or an exaggerated Nationalism to make enormous inroads. We lost China because we did not understand this problem and we are in danger of losing much of the rest of the world.

The world will not indefinitely remain half slave and half free. By slavery I mean enslavement to poverty, misery, disease, ignorance and illiteracy. The Communists propose to lead the crowded peoples out of their present slavery into a new one which while it would teach them to read, write and industrialize would deliver them body and soul into an all-permeating totalitarianism, the very essence of which is envy, hate and the denial of everything spiritual. Nevertheless millions of the hungry people of the world in their darkness think they see a great light in Russian Communism. Their hatred of the Colonial Powers of Western Europe combined with their misery rooted in an inefficient agriculture has made them very susceptible to Communist propaganda. Communists are as expert in detecting misery as a bacteria are at seeking out the spots ready for decay. Unfortunately we Americans have suddenly become the greatest power in the world without adequate training in the accompanying responsibilities. We have not tried very hard to understand the customs, languages, histories, religions or agricultural techniques of other people. While some of our Missionaries and State Department people have done efficient work, most Americans living abroad seem to have no desire really to understand the problems of the people among whom they live. Some of our Universities have made a start toward preparing our young people to live in other lands but in the main America has been indifferent to the problem of intelligently exercising her power abroad.

Americans who live in countries with much misery and low productivity are usually representatives of large corporations. Most of them associate as much as possible with other Americans or with other Western Europeans. Few of them become acquainted with the problems of the 80 per cent of the people who live on small, poor farms. Insofar as they associate with the natives it is largely with the very wealthy who have learned to speak English or some other European language. In this connection I think of the methods used by the Germans and Japanese among the small farm families of the Andean plateau during the Thirties. Our recent enemies learned how the Andean Indians lived, what they bought, what they sold. They specialized on selling small farm tools and household equipment to these families with an annual income of perhaps \$100 a year. It was small business but amounted in the aggregate to nearly \$40 million annually. It was largely beneath our notice because as a rule we prefer to sell to the people in the larger cities. And so the Germans and Japanese succeeded where we never even tried. Today outside of limited circles we are much hated in Latin America. Some Americans and English unfortunately take attitudes which arouse intense nationalistic resentments. No doubt the local Communists acting on orders from Moscow have indirectly been responsible for much of this nationalistic, anti-Anglo-Saxon feeling.

Just as the Germans and Japanese went out of their way to cultivate the small people in backward areas before the war, so also the Communists today approach the problem from the bottom while we work from the top.

Here we see illustrated the weakness of democratic Capitalism in world affairs. When it comes to developing trade in foreign lands we will invest private money only when it brings in big returns. Only totalitarian powers will go in for small trade for small profits in the hope of gaining access to the sympathies of those people who in the long run really count in these so-called "backward areas".

With a program of supervised farm loans hooked up with adequate technical assistance applied with all possible speed we could out-compete the Communists for the affection of the poorer people in nearly every country in the world. The question is whether the people of the USA will allow themselves to be taxed for what I believe to be the only program which in the long run will bring us security.

I do not urge that we do away with or greatly reduce our military program until such time as the UN has an armed force greater than the armed might of either Russia or the USA. But I do urge that every nation in the Free World build up a fund for the end of starvation by devoting a certain percentage of the present armament expenditures for this purpose- only one per cent would be helpful. From a long range point of view I hope we in the USA, Canada, Australia and Argentina can get away from the practice of giving food to countries which are afflicted with recurring famines. We should help such countries to build their own ever-normal granaries. India in particular should get in position to produce her own food and set up her own storage system. India must expand her food production 1 per cent annually to take care of the 4 million new mouths which come each year in that country. We must furnish India technical assistance and help her to industrialize so that the farms can be increased in size and labor may have a better opportunity to produce than is possible on farms less than two acres in size.

In this connection I note a press dispatch from Washington a week or so ago about the visit of Sudhir Ghosh to the USA in response to the invitation of Senator Brewster of Maine. It seems that Ghosh has been directing the rehabilitation of 250,000 Indian refugees in what is known as the Faridabad Project. According to the New York Times Brewster when visiting India last winter was so impressed by the progress of the Faridabad community that he urged Ghosh to come to the US. Ambassador Bowles agreed. Here we have an example of bi-partisanship to end misery in India. Ghosh wrote Brewster last February as follows:-

"I recently visited Hyderabad in South India and tried seriously to understand the growth of Communist disruptive forces there. I personally met the young man who leads the Communists in this State and some of his lieutenants. They represent a real and live force which cannot be extinguished by the use of physical force. The only effective way of meeting such a force is to produce more food, more clothes, more houses, better education and health facilities for the millions in the villages of India and give the villagers all that they have been looking forward to getting out of India's independence".

It seems that it took about a \$5 million loan to get the Faridabad area set on the road to self support agriculturally and industrially with roads, water supply, power facilities, etc. Ghosh estimates that to do the job for all of India would take \$2 billion of which India herself can furnish half. Ghosh has considerable importance because of the posts he has held in the New Delhi Government and because he was a close associate of Gandhi. Apparently he is trying to combine Gandhi's spiritual force with modern technology in the service of the Indian People.

I understand the Ford Foundation is preparing to cooperate with the Indian government in setting up an Extension Service. In this connection I trust that both the Ford representatives and the Indian government realize that the new technology

hooked to credit will find it difficult to move fast enough to meet the crisis which is so rapidly coming on in India.

India is threatened by the Chinese Communists from Tibet, and by the local Communists from within. Read the story on the Chinese Communists in Tibet in the May 17 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Aside from Germany and Japan the most strategic areas in the World today are on the southern border of the iron curtain. Here misery marches in its most horrible form. Here the Communists have their greatest opportunity to preach hatred of all Anglo-Saxons and especially Americans. Here Russia will take over within 10 years without moving a soldier unless we move with far greater speed to end poverty than we are now doing. Those who think our only safety is in force will be proved wrong. Our real strength and safety in the USA has always consisted and will always consist in the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Judo-Christian belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man applied with the modern tools of technology and adequate credit. In the long run tractors and hoes will buy far more safety for us than tanks. Fertilizer factories and agricultural credit will fight communism far more effectively than the threat of the hydrogen bomb. Moreover this approach will cost us far less in taxes and give us far more security than the exclusive military approach.

The Communists rely on hate and force as their most powerful weapons. Capitalism on occasion has promulgated hate and force but its real genius is not in that direction. The great weakness of capitalism in competition with any type of totalitarianism is its planlessness. Today we know that Capitalism does not have to be completely without plans. It can be modified to fit the modern, a continually changing modern scene. Communism of necessity may be pagan, materialistic and Godless. Capitalism is not of necessity either materialistic or Godless. Not a single high Communist dares believe in God. The genuine Christian because he does believe in God and the sacredness of the individual human soul, uses entirely different methods from the Communist. A real Christian must always question the validity of force or any other totalitarian method as the final arbiter.

Nowhere in the world have so many billions of dollars been given away by Christians and Jews for the highest humanitarian purposes as in the USA. Hundreds of American Capitalists of great wealth came from strongly religious homes. This is also true of the men who have worked in their factories. But in recent years the bonds of religious discipline have been loosening. The old bonds cannot be re-established but new and necessary disciplines can be self-imposed if we will only lift our eyes to envision the possibilities and then lower our eyes to see the enormous danger confronting the most wealthy nation in the world which because of its wealth is so widely feared, envied and even hated at the very time when it is being toadied to. Money in and of itself is good not evil. It represents stored up human labor and is therefore sacred. It is the wrong use of money that is evil. Money is a trust. It is written in the very foundations of the universe that money should be used constructively. The great evil of our age is that \$100 billion annually is being spent for armies and armaments. Most capitalists, however much they may recognize the temporary necessity of American and Western European defense preparations, resent the fact that such a huge sum of money is spent for non-constructive purposes. The genius of capitalism has always been construction. Capitalists know that War destroys Capital and weakens Capitalism. The two World Wars certainly played into the hands of the Communists. The Communists preach that Capitalism is inevitably driven to war by over-production, under-consumption and the fight for foreign markets. They will be proved right unless we can permeate Capitalism with Moral Purpose. Pope Pius XI in his famous encyclical *Quadregessimo Anno* recognized the great need for Christianizing Capitalism and imposing some type of self-discipline on unfettered *laissez faire*. Those who have the money must push actively for American leadership looking toward rapid improvement of the living standards of the backward areas of the world. Such leadership will enable the USA to do ten times as much for the productivity and trade of the world as Britain did by her leadership

in the Nineteenth Century. It is a missionary challenge greater than that conceived by any church. It is profoundly practical and at the same time deeply altruistic. It is the cheapest and most productive way to buy our security. No other nation ever had or will have such an opportunity. If we do not grasp it we shall fall as ingloriously as Rome when the people set up "bread and circusses" as their supreme interest. Automobiles and television sets are better than watching gladiatorial combats but they will not save us if we do not become more full aware of what is going on in the areas just south of the iron curtain.

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AAA Action on Communists

Bureau Purge Early in Roosevelt Administration Recalled

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the Aug. 24 issue of THE TIMES, on Page 10, in a carry-over story from Page 1, a dispatch datelined Washington says:

"The first known penetration was a Communist cell in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which, under Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Nineteen Thirties, set up and directed the first farm programs under the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. . . .

"It also included," the report said, " . . . and the late Harold Ware."

Knowing how absolutely fair THE NEW YORK TIMES is, and how anxious it is to print all the facts available, I submit the following:

First, the Harold Ware referred to never was in the United States Department of Agriculture while I was Secretary. This man was on the United States Department of Agriculture roll while the Agricultural Secretaries chosen by Coolidge and Hoover were in control. It was this man, according to testimony, who organized the cell in the first place.

Second, a very short time after the cell was organized in the AAA of the United States Department of Agriculture I fired some of the members and most of the rest left as a result of the celebrated purge which took place in early 1935. No one knew they were Communists until Lee Pressman so testified more than ten years later. I fired them because I disagreed with the policies they advocated and felt there could not be a satisfactory relationship between the Department and the Congress until they left.

It is difficult to see why the dispatch singled me out by name in connection with the Ware cell when Ware never served under me and I got rid of most of the AAA members of the Ware cell not long after the cell was formed. The Senate report recognizes that the AAA got rid of these men in early 1935 and does not mention me by name.

H. A. WALLACE
South Salem, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1953.

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Reurairtel 3/26/57. Authority granted for
interview Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wallace. Handle promptly
and submit results to the Bureau.

Hoover

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cc 62-71788 (Wallace)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. R. R. Roach

DATE: September 24, 1958

FROM : Mr. O. A. Bartlett

SUBJECT: HENRY A. WALLACE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
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On September 23, 1958, Mr. Robert Johnson, Chief of the Passport Legal Division, telephoned me and advised that the Passport Office is in receipt of a passport application for Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President. According to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Wallace was born October 7, 1888 (will be 70 years old this fall) and is now residing at South Salem, New York. He is engaged in the plant breeding business. Mr. Wallace desires to leave New York on October 16 by air to visit Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. During his trip he will visit his sister, Madam Bruggmann who resides in France. He will also visit corn, gladiola and carnation breeders in Europe.

ACTION:

For information.

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- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison Section

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LIAISON

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[REDACTED] (b)(7)(C)
August 30, 1961

Senator Phillip Hart
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It would be appreciated very much if you would advise us as to whether or not an investigation was held on Henry Wallace and if it was proven that he was a Communist or that he had Communist support.

Henry Wallace retained the post as secretary of commerce until his resignation on or about September 18, 1946. This information is in the Encyclopedia Americana.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Yours very truly,

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ENCLOSE

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After President Truman took office Mr. Wallace retained his post as secretary of commerce. On September 12, 1946 he made a speech in New York castigating the administration's foreign policy as conducted by Secretary of State Byrnes at the Paris Peace Conference and urging a contrary policy of appeasing Russia, though this would have amounted to a betrayal of the Western European Allies. The president demanded and received his resignation from the Cabinet eight days later. With Senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho Mr. Wallace founded a political party called the Progressive. In July, 1948 this third party nominated Mr. Wallace and Senator Taylor as candidates for president and vice president of the United States on an isolationist and pro-Soviet "peace" platform. During the campaign both men accepted Communist support. The party polled 1,116,379 votes in the November election, half from New York, but failed to carry any state. Mr. Wallace wrote PATHS OF PLENTY (1938) and THE PRICE OF FREEDOM (1940).

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., September 2, 1961

Respectfully referred to

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

letter from:

[REDACTED]

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Philip A. Hart

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September 6, 1961

REC-92

62-71788-148

Honorable Philip A. Hart
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have received your communication dated September 2, with enclosures, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write to me.

In response to the request made by [REDACTED] I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I am sure you can understand my being unable to comment relative to his inquiry. In this connection, it should not be inferred either that we do or do not have information in our files concerning the individual he mentioned.

I am returning your enclosures to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30

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COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
Correspondents' enclosures (3)

NOTE: Senator Hart is on the Special Correspondents' List. Bufiles contain no record for [REDACTED] Bufiles reflect Wallace served as Vice President 1941-45. Wallace was subsequently the presidential candidate for the Progressive Party. During 1950 Wallace expressed the opinion that Russia desired to dominate the world. Wallace was not investigated by the Bureau.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

JRS:plt

(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 SEP 13 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1GSK/DC

221303

(4)(7)(C)

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READING ROOM

SEP 11 1961

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FBI - NEW YORK
FBI - BUREAU

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FBI - NEW YORK
FBI - BUREAU

FBI
REC'D

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

3/29/62

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In a discussion of recent date with reference to communists who were active and in the public eye during the Presidential election of 1948, I mentioned that the former Vice President Henry A. Wallace who was running for President on the Progressive Party ticket was backed and supported by recognized communists such as Howard Fast, Lee Pressman and a man Abt or Abst.

Would appreciate any information to confirm my statements with respect to above.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(c)

REC- 23

62-71788-149

/s/

[REDACTED]

EX - 124

25 APR 5 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1 GSKJC
22F303

True copy
4-2-62

ACK
4-4-62
RMW:cc

1.000

[REDACTED]
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

(b)(7)(C)
3/29/62

Dear Sir:

In a discussion of recent date with reference to communists who were active and in the public eye during the Presidential election of 1948, I mentioned that the former Vice President Henry A. Wallace who was running for President on the Progressive Party ticket was backed and supported by recognized communists such as Howard Fast, Lee Pressman and a man Abt or Abet.

Would appreciate any information to confirm my statements with respect to above.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain

Very truly yours,

(b)(7)(C)

[REDACTED]

ACK
4-11-62
Rmw: k

nmml

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1GSK/CP
228303 CORRESPONDENCE

April 4, 1962

REC- 23

62-71788-149

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated March 29, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files must be maintained as confidential through a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to answer your inquiry and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have the specific data you requested.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4) Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Communist Deception and Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

RMW:lc* (3)

50 APR 12 1962

MAILED 20
APR 4 - 1962
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/17/83 BY SP1 CEC/JO
228303

APR 4 5 43 PM '62
REC'D - READING ROOM

OCM
Buckley

Koenig

1616 No. Normandie Ave.,
Hollywood 27, Cal.
April 5, 1962.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope this note finds you well.

I have been an admirer of yours for a good many years. Jean Harlow's mother was a very good friend of mine. I, many times, while casting director, gave her plenty of work in pictures; and was responsible for giving her daughter her first break in pictures. [REDACTED] I believe was a friend of yours.

I would appreciate it very much - and it will mean considerable to me - if you will give me all the names of the subordinates of Henry Wallace of the Agriculture Dept when he was in office. Also, designate those who were subversive or communist. I, at one time knew; but during the years I have forgotten.

Thanking you, and may God be with you, I am,

Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

COPY:hew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-83 BY SPIC/EC
228303

[REDACTED]
Wallace
Harlow
Belmont
ITC
Act 4-12-62
RRR/nc

(4)(7)(c)

RECEIVED
APR 8 4 35 PM '62

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

(4)(7)(C)

J. Edgar Hoover, Esq.,
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope this note finds you well.

I have been an admirer of yours for a good many years. I am Harlow's mother ^{copy} was a very good friend of mine. I, many times, while acting director, gave her plenty of work in pictures; and was responsible for giving her daughter her first break in pictures. Mrs. Bellows is a friend of yours.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/11/83 BY SP1GSK/JC

I would appreciate it very much - and it will ~~be~~ mean considerable to me - if you will give me all the names of the subordinates of Henry Wallace of the Agriculture Dept when he was in office. Also, designate those who were subversive or Communist. I, at one time, knew; but during the years I have forgotten. Thanking you; and may God be with you.

I am,
 Mrs. Moore
 Mrs. Wallace
 Mrs. Bellows

Sincerely,

ITC Act 4-12-62
 RLR/AC

(4)(7)(C)

EXP. PROC.

APR 9 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-40

62-71788-150

APR 10 1962

EX-114

April 12, 1962

REC-40 62-71788-150

(b)(7)(C)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-17-83 BY SPICSK/PC
228303

APR 17 11 58 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[Redacted]

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of April 5, 1962, has been received,
and I want to thank you for your very kind sentiments.

With respect to your request, you might desire
to contact The Honorable, The Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25,
D. C., who may be able to furnish you the list of names you are seek-
ing. In this regard, I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an
investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes eval-
uations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any
organization, publication or individual.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to
you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
APR 12 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning
correspondent. [Redacted] is the mother of Jean Harlow,
deceased former actress. We enjoyed prior limited cordial correspondence
with [Redacted] in 1950 and 1956.
RLR:PC (3)

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

APR 15 10 05 AM '62
FBI
REC'D-WV-4-10-62

grom
pwws
(b)(7)(C)
RLR/B.D.

TRUE COPY

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Sir:

DATE 5-12-83 BY SP1B5KJC

I am wondering if the Dept. of Justice would allow you to release a statement to the T.V. and press reporters concerning Henry Wallace.

During the Dewy vs. Truman campaign both candidates accused Henry of being a Communist over the radio. Most of us take the things said during the heat of a political campaign as so much hog wash.

But the communists do advocate the overthrow of our Govt. They just the same as called Henry a traitor.

I watched Mr. Kennedy's inaugural ball on T.V.. Henry was there and it seemed to me he was being avoided like a leper.

Harry Truman was quoted to have once said that if we stood idle and let a single American take an unjust treatment then we were allowing ourselves to become eligible for the same sort of treatment or words to that effect.

I am well satisfied with our two party system and would not have voted for Henry anyhow. But none the less he is still an American and I for one do not like to see him lay under an accusation if it is false.

This Birch Society has got me thoroughly disgusted.

EX-105 REC-34

62-71788-151

Nothing would please me more than for congress to pass a law to curb the tongues of irresponsible nut's like Birch and ex Gen. Walker.

I am well aware that your dept. must be very careful in the statements you release to the public.

16 APR 19 1952

8-Rmw

Gold
R. W. Walker
4-18-62

True Copy
4-17-62

Mr. Guss Collins

But I think it is high time Henry was given a clean bill of health or convicted. because he is still an agriculture scientist and should have a little respect from the American people.

Yours Truly

/s/

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(c)

C/ [redacted]
J. Edgar Hoover
J. B. C.

(b)(7)(c)

Dear Sir:

I am wondering if
the Dept. of Justice would allow
you to release a statement
to the T.V. and press reporters
concerning Henry Wallace.
During the Dewey vs. Truman
campaign both candidates
accused Henry of being a
Communist. over the radio.

Most of us take the things
said during the heat of a
political campaign as so much
hog wash.

But the Communist do advocate
the overthrow of our Govt.
They just do the same as called
Henry a traitor. ^{11/12/45} ^{11/12/45} ^{11/12/45}
CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 228303
DATE 5-17-83 BY SP1 B5P/C

1-2
I watched Mr. Kennedy's inauguration on T.V. Henry was there and it seemed to me he was being avoided like a leper.

Harry Truman was quoted to have once said that if we stood idle and let a single American take an unjust treatment then we were allowing ourselves to become eligible for the same sort of treatment or words to that effect.

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1-13.
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than for congress to pass a
law to curb the tongues of
irresponsible nut's like Birch
and ex Gen. Walker.

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the statements you release to
the public.

But I think it is high time
^{Henry}
A was given a clean bill of
health or convicted. because
he is still an agriculture
scientist and should have a
little respect from the American
people.

Yours Truly (b)(7)(c)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

EX-105

REC-34

62-71788-151

April 18, 1962

(4)(7)(C) (4)(7)(C)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-12-83 BY SP1 GSK/CE
228303

APR 18 5 16 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter postmarked April 14, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
APR 18 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?

The Deadly Duel

The Communist Party, USA

The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

RMW:bis* (3)

1 APR 18 1962

ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

4/14/62
4/14/62 PMW

EXP. PROC.

Dear Sir:

31 APR 23 1962

This is to thank you for the literature (which I shall encourage others to read) and the fact you answered personally will place your ans. in an envelope with a letter I received from James Farrestal dated Jan 14th 1946 out of a clear blue sky Mr Farrestal was urging me to be proud of the Navy in which I had served for a period of 27 months.

I don't see how any man could be less than proud of the particular branch of service he served in. so today the more General Walker sounds off the more of the quiet, efficient non-Naval Officers I served under.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/17/83 BY SPICSK/20
228303

You and your dept. remind me of those officers. four Presidents have chosen you as head of G.B.I. the efficiency of your dept. is well known and all of us who consider ourselves good Americans are glad to have you as the chief of it.

I have been doing a little letter writing myself but rest assured it is fine. no one has approached me to do any writing.

51 APR 30 1962
EX-114 REC-58
62-71788-15
APR 23 1962
CORRESPONDENCE